

WHOLESALE

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FISHERY MARKET NEWS

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WASHINGTON

RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN
SALT-WATER



FISHERY MARKET NEWS

A REVIEW OF CONDITIONS AND TRENDS OF THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
PREPARED IN THE DIVISION OF FISHERY INDUSTRIES



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FISHERY MARKET NEWS

October 1942

Washington, D. C.

Vol. 4, No. 10

TRENDS OF FISHERY TRADE

By

A. W. Anderson, Chief, Market News Section
Division of Fishery Industries

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Factors affecting the fishing industry in wartime are many. Production is hampered by fewer fishermen, fewer boats, limited fishing areas and stricter port regulations. Distribution and marketing are handicapped by truck and rail restrictions, container regulations, and Government requirements. The price situation is involved with Office of Price Administration ceilings and rationing, and cold-storage warehouses must consider the effect of large increases in Army stocks.

In normal times, current information concerning the status of the fishing industry is an important tool in the hands of the trade. Timely knowledge of production, distribution and marketing, prices and stored stocks has frequently been the basis for planning far into the future. In wartime, the very uncertainties of the immediate future demand a continuous appraisal of these phases of the trade in order to develop an accurate picture of current conditions and to determine trends which may rapidly develop to considerable proportions.

Since 1938, the daily progress of the industry has been covered in a number of the country's fishing areas in daily reports issued by Market News offices in New York, Boston, Chicago, Seattle, Jacksonville, and New Orleans. These reports and their accompanying weekly, monthly and annual summaries form a statistical backlog of current information on the bulk of the country's fishing trade. In addition, the publication Fishery Market News has reviewed the operations of the industry at monthly intervals.

With the start of the Federal pre-war program, the Government's defense agencies began requesting from the Service additional and particular statistical information in order to gauge their future plans. Much of this information the Service was able to supply as part of its regular duties. For some, it was necessary to adopt revised procedures and for the remainder to make special surveys. With the change from defense to war, the need for both current and historical fisheries data increased as naval needs, Selective Service requirements, price ceilings, Lend-Lease orders, rationing, and a host of other programs affecting the fisheries developed.

Necessarily, much of the statistical information compiled and analyzed by the Service is available in detailed form only to other Federal agencies or to representatives of our Allies. Whenever possible, however, information useful to the trade is being made public as promptly as possible through items in the Service's daily Market News reports, articles in Fishery Market News, and releases to trade publications and the press.

The volume of work necessary to collect, compile and analyze data for rush Federal needs has not made it possible to make immediate and desirable alterations in our various publications in order to utilize all the new data as they became available. For that reason features, tabulations, and sections have been added or changed, and revisions have taken place as it became possible to accomplish the desired end.

The Fishery Market News daily reports, as basic sources of fishery data, have not undergone much change except to eliminate information that might be of aid to the enemy, and to secure additional and more detailed coverage where war exigencies demanded it and funds and personnel were available. Considerable attention has been given to weekly summaries in order to provide a quick appraisal of immediate conditions in the various areas, and monthly and annual summaries have expanded to provide a large volume of information comparable with past data and useful for forecasts of future trends.

Fishery Market News has increased its coverage with practically every issue as the value of specific information became apparent, either for current needs or later reference. Particular attention has been paid to summarized information on production of fresh, frozen and canned fish; stocks of frozen fish, sectional reviews of the fisheries, foreign fishery trade as it might affect the domestic industry and Government orders and regulations.

Progress in our technological laboratories is being more closely followed and a variety of special articles bearing on current problems have been printed. These articles usually have comprised, either the results of Service work, experiments, and investigations or they have been abstracted from foreign sources, Federal publications, or other reports to which the Service has access, but which are not readily available to the trade.

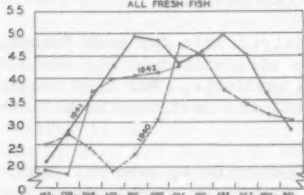
Statistical data in most sections of Fishery Market News have been expanded to include as many comparative figures with previous years as space permits. To simplify the task for a busy reader percentage changes from the current month are, in most cases, listed for the previous month and for the same month a year earlier. In addition, the current season or year to date is compared with the previous comparable period, and usually the prior year's catch or a 5-year average is included in order that the picture may be complete.

Whenever possible, the brief text accompanying statistical compilations endeavors to indicate trends and explain considerable variations not immediately understandable. For example, in a recent issue the text accompanying the review of the Chicago Wholesale Market receipts in August pointed out that not only had shipments of fish by truck decreased, but that it was contrary to the normal trend and a possible forerunner of a continued decline in this type of transportation due to war restrictions. Obviously, such an event could have far-reaching implications on production from the standpoint of fishing centers served only by this mode of transportation, and on markets depending on truck schedules to bring fish in at low cost and before the opening hour for trading. The same text also noted that receipts of "rough" fish were on the increase--an indication to both dealers and fishermen seeking to augment supplies that this source evidently could be developed despite previous conjectures as to catching and marketing difficulties. Similarly, on analyzing Chicago cold-storage holdings, it was noted that an unusual decline was attributed, in part, to dealers preferring to sell fish fresh whenever possible. In fact, one stocked only 27 varieties at that time against 52 previously. These trends are, obviously, not only a matter of concern for the industry in order that eventualities may be foreseen and prepared for, but also for the Service in order that it may fulfill its obligations to the industry by anticipating problems and solving them before the need becomes overwhelming.

A recent effort to furnish the industry a quick comprehensive portrayal of what is occurring throughout the country involved the development of a new set of graphs for the back page of Fishery Market News--the feature entitled "Trends of Fishery Trade". A part of this graphic section--enlarged and turned askew, in order to more forcibly arouse our reader's attention to it--forms our cover page. From 6 graphs carried originally, of which three referred to New England, one to cold-storage holdings and one each to fishery imports and exports, we have expanded to eight--six being new--in order to cover more adequately the fisheries with respect to production, frozen fish, and geographical distribution.

The first graph--"Vessel Landings at Boston, Gloucester and Portland"--is a hold-over from the previous set. Taken from the monthly landings at these three important New England

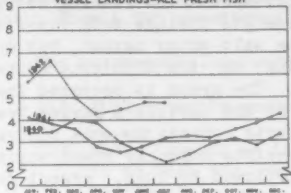
VESSEL LANDINGS--BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND
ALL FRESH FISH



ports it presents a graphic portrait of the peaks and valleys of this year's catch as compared with 1941 and 1940. Because of the normally large volume of New England's fisheries, the dotted, dashed and solid lines reveal how a considerable portion of our producing capacity is faring. The actual figures from which this graph is prepared appear in the Service's monthly bulletin entitled "Landings by Fishing Vessels at Certain New England Ports". Those who need the detailed poundage may find the figures in this monthly release. For those who desire this information as promptly as possible, preliminary figures are available each day in the Market News reports issued by the Service's Boston Market News office. Shortly after the end of the month, a detailed summary completely covering Boston Fish Pier landings also is released.

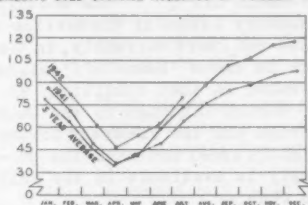
The second graph, a new one entitled "Average Price - Boston, Gloucester and Portland", is a corollary of the first. Here the effects of labor controversies, gluts, scarcities, price ceilings and similar factors trace a less steep but nevertheless varying path from January to December. As might be expected, the price curve is approximately the reverse of that for landings although, in recent years, labor controversies, vessel tie-ups, and the war have complicated the usual relationship. Detailed data for this graph are found in the same publication mentioned above as the source of figures for landings. Prices for the important species sold each day on Boston's Fish Pier are listed in preliminary form in the daily report and as weighted averages in the summary.

AVERAGE PRICE-BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND
VESSEL LANDINGS-ALL FRESH FISH



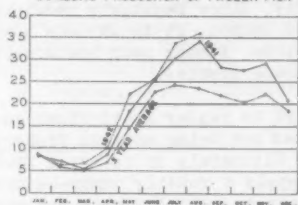
The third graph--"Domestic Cold-storage Holdings of Frozen Fish"--is a holdover from the previous set with a slight change included. To indicate the trend over a longer period in the past, a 5-year average has been added. The "v" shape of this graph is typical of the gradual down-and-up of frozen fish holdings. Its only change in recent years from the peak in December to the bottom of the valley in April has been in an increasingly greater volume for the individual months. Data for this graph are secured from the monthly bulletin, "Cold-storage Holdings of Fishery Products", issued by the Service. The information is not available more frequently than monthly for the country as a whole. For the six areas covered by Market News offices, cold-storage holdings are compiled and published weekly in the Friday report, except in the case of Seattle where halibut and salmon data for Alaska, British Columbia and Seattle usually are released at two-week intervals. The Market News reports' weekly round-ups normally account for well over one-half of the country's frozen stocks.

DOMESTIC COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH

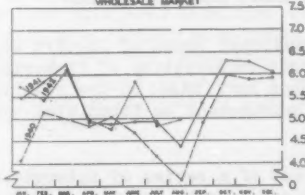


The holdings of frozen stocks tell only part of the cold-storage story, so a new graph--"Domestic Production of Frozen Fish"--has been devised for number four. It reveals when the fish that build up the stocks in graph number three are frozen. A 5-year average curve also permits a comparison of current freezings and the average for a series of more normal years. The 1942 curve of this graph indicates that, despite price ceilings on frozen fish, a larger volume has been frozen each month--except February and June--this year than during the same period in 1941, a record year. Detailed figures on freezings are to be found only in the Service's monthly cold-storage bulletin previously mentioned. An indication of the daily and weekly freezings of fishery products may be obtained by noting the cold storage section in the daily Market News reports. However, the "in" figures listed include fish already frozen, as well as fish to be frozen, and consequently are primarily indicators of movement rather than of freezings.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF FROZEN FISH



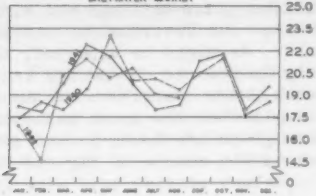
RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH-CHICAGO
WHOLESALE MARKET



To reveal the importance of the Middle West and fresh-water fish, the fifth graph--"Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fish - Chicago"--was included. Based on data from the monthly summary issued by the Service's Chicago Market News office, it records the monthly supplies handled by that city's wholesale market. The normal curve includes a spring and fall peak from which 1942 seems to have departed by injecting a similar summit in June. For those interested in the most current figures, Chicago's daily report lists the individual increments going to make up the monthly totals.

Graph number six--"Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fish--New York City"--also is an addition.

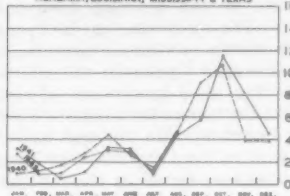
RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH--NEW YORK CITY
SALT-WATER MARKET



low vessel landings in New England--the source of a large percentage of New York's receipts.

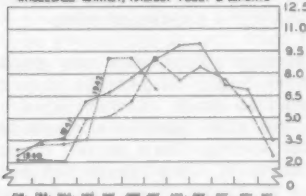
Just prior to the war, the release of import information was forbidden, the data becoming unavailable after September. To replace this graph the Gulf State's most important product--

LANDINGS OF SHRIMP FOR ALL USES--HEADS OFF
ALABAMA, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI & TEXAS



shrimp--was chosen to represent its fisheries in--"Landings of Shrimp for all Uses--Heads Off". The monthly figures are available in the summary issued by the Service's New Orleans Market News office and, more currently, in the daily report. The poundage is shown "heads off" since Gulf shrimp are shipped or frozen in that condition, although landed "heads on". Shrimp landings in the Gulf are divided between the canneries and the fresh and frozen market, the former taking slightly under one-half the production. The greatest supply is available in the fall with a minor peak in May and June.

RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH--SEATTLE
WHOLESALE MARKET, HALIBUT FLEET & IMPORTS



To replace the former graph depicting our export trade--also a war victim--the Pacific Coast's fisheries are represented by--"Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fish--Seattle". These receipts include the landings of the halibut fleet, wholesale market receipts and arrivals from outside areas--all figures from the summary released by the Service's Seattle Market News office each month and current reports issued each day. Since Seattle's receipts are predominantly halibut and salmon, it is obvious that its normal curve reaches a late summer peak concurrent with the heavy landings of these species.

The graphs described are but a part of the Service's effort to render statistical assistance to the industry, and only one of a series of changes that are being made in Fishery Market News as time permits and information becomes available. Ultimately it is hoped that these graphs and other contemplated revisions will serve to supply a readily comprehended picture of the current state of the industry in its many phases as compared with pre-war conditions.

O-O-O

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOARD OF INQUIRY FOR THE GREAT LAKES FISHERIES

Following two years' intensive investigation, the International Board of Inquiry established February 29, 1940, by the United States and Canada to study conservation of fisheries in the Great Lakes has submitted its report. The report recommends that, based on the results of common studies of these fisheries, regulations for their management be formulated and tested by a joint agency of the two countries.

Establishment of the International Board of Inquiry grew out of a series of interstate and international conferences held during the past few years by the Council of State Governments for the conservation of the Great Lakes fisheries. The problem of conserving the fisheries of the Great Lakes had also long engaged the attention of the Governments of Canada and the United States, the Province of Ontario and the States bordering on the Great Lakes. The production of certain species of Great Lakes fish had reached low levels.

During its two-year investigation, the Board conducted hearings and meetings in 29 cities on the Great Lakes in which more than 1,500 commercial fishermen, public officials and sportsmen participated. Facts brought out at the meetings were supplemented by information from 4,000 questionnaires mailed to commercial fishermen in the area.

The recommendations made by the full Board are as follows:

- (1) That there be common investigation of the fisheries of the Great Lakes.
- (2) That, insofar as investigation shows fisheries to be dependent upon a common stock or to have the same conditions, regulations for management of these fisheries be formulated and tested by a common or joint agency.
- (3) That where investigations are not conclusive such common regulations be applied and the results therefrom carefully determined until there is adequate proof of their effectiveness for the purpose.
- (4) That the attention of the agencies concerned be drawn to the need (a) for accurate statistics of the take and of the fishing effort, (b) for separate statistics for each species of fish, and (c) for separate statistics for each of such districts as may be defined in common agreement.
- (5) That thorough tests be made of the effectiveness of planting fish in a lake or lakes in order to determine whether the present planting of fish should or should not be continued or altered.

In a separate supplemental report, the United States members reviewed past efforts of the States and of the Federal Government to develop effective conservation measures for the Great Lakes fisheries, called attention to certain jurisdictional aspects of the problem, and presented extensive data on production in the fisheries investigated. The supplemental report of the United States representatives suggests a form of agreement which would vest control in established agencies in Canada and the United States, with regulation handled through the concurrent action of Federal and State Governments.

The report, together with a supplemental report by the United States representatives, was submitted to the Secretary of State and Prime Minister King. Members of the Board were: Hubert R. Gallagher, Chairman, Assistant Director, Council of State Governments, Chicago, Illinois; A. G. Huntsman, Consulting Director, Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Toronto, Ontario; John Van Oosten, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Ann Arbor, Michigan; and D. J. Taylor, Deputy Minister, Game and Fisheries Department, Toronto, Ontario.

O-O-O

UNUSUAL COLLECTOR FOR SCALLOPS AND OYSTERS

At the request of the U. S. Navy, Fish and Wildlife Service biologists made an examination of the wreckage of German submarines salvaged along the east coast which were found to be covered with a fine crop of young scallops, oysters, wing shells and other marine life. The submarines had collected a crop of scallops of two different species estimated at over 10,000 specimens per boat and a lesser number of oysters and wing shell bivalves. Many devices have been developed to collect the spawn of the oyster and scallop and perhaps the planting of German submarines along the east coast will serve to establish new beds for their growth and propagation. The submarines had also collected a considerable number of barnacles while cruising at the surface but after settling to the bottom all of these were devoured, apparently by fish such as the sheephead, trigger fish, etc., which are abundant around wrecks.

THE COVER PAGE

Instead of our customary brief explanation of the Cover Page, we carry the leading article of *Fishery Market News* this month on that item, "Trends of Fishery Trade". The cover itself is an enlarged portion of the regular chart on the inside back cover. To keep pace with changing events, it now includes six new fisheries production phases in graphic form to present a better portrayal of regional markets.

DUTY AND TAX ON FISH-LIVER OIL

In a decision published on September 17, the United States Customs Court overruled the claim of an importer that certain fish-liver oil is free of duty under Paragraph 1669 of the Tariff Act of 1930, since it was "a crude drug and not subject to ... tax on the ground that fish-liver oil is not properly taxable under the provision for fish oil".

The fish-liver oil in question was ruled subject to duty of 10 percent ad valorem under Paragraph 34 of this Tariff Act as a "drug of animal origin", and also subject to the tax of 3 cents per pound imposed under Section 601 (c) of the Revenue Act of 1932. The Revenue Act imposes this tax on "fish oil (except cod oil, cod-liver oil, and halibut-liver oil)". The question at issue, the Court said, was not "whether fish livers are classifiable as fish, but whether fish-liver oil is fish oil or not"; and decision was made that the common definition of the term "fish oil" clearly includes fish-liver oil.

RELATIVE SEASONAL SUPPLIES OF FISHERY PRODUCTS IN FLORIDA, 1941-42

By

S. C. Denham, Assistant Fishery Marketing Specialist

and

R. Ralph Duffy, Acting Local Representative*

Division of Fishery Industries

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The following information on the seasonal supplies of fishery products in Florida is based on the second annual seasonal summary issued by the Service's Fishery Market News office located at Jacksonville. The data in the summary are compiled from the shipments of fishery products recorded in the daily report released by the office, and consist of carload (freight), LCL (express), and truck shipments. The summary also includes production information for various areas of the State, as reported from the principal fishing localities of each area. Although the seasonal production figures are incomplete, the information is of value in that it indicates the trend of fishery production. The counties, principal fishing localities, and the average annual production of edible fish and shellfish in these areas for the years 1936-39 are also shown. Copies of the summary may be obtained, without charge, upon request from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 309 Duval Building, Jacksonville, Florida.

Production in Florida during the season, from July 1941 to June 1942, was marked by notable increases in catches of bluefish, kingfish (king mackerel), mullet, and Spanish mackerel.

Shipments of 192 carloads of fishery products were reported, consisting of fresh fish--139 carloads; frozen fish--45 carloads; frozen shrimp--5 carloads; and 3 carloads of frozen fish, shrimp, and lobster tails, mixed. The east and west coast of Florida each reported 96 carloads. This year's total is a 64 percent increase over last season's figures when 117 carloads were reported, of which 88 contained fresh fish, 27 frozen fish, and 1 each frozen shrimp and frozen lobster tails.

Express shipments numbered 72,429 packages, consisting of 56,048 barrels, 15,971 boxes, and the remainder in kegs, cartons, and tubs.

Truck shipments amounted to 20,423,000 pounds of fresh and frozen fishery products from November 1941 through April 1942, or a monthly average of approximately 3,400,000 pounds, as compared with approximately 2,700,000 pounds during the same period last season. Truck shipments of salt-water fish were 4,200,000 pounds greater, and shipments of shellfish, 100,000 pounds larger than during the previous season.

Seasonal variations in the supply of leading fresh and frozen fishery products available in Florida may be readily determined by referring to the table on the following pages. For each variety, the month with the largest quantity for each season has the index value of 100. The remaining months are expressed in percentages of the largest month, or 100. Within each season, the nearer the index number is to 100, the greater the availability of the supply. The monthly index figures of the different seasons can be compared only if the quantity listed for the largest month for each of the seasons is considered.

*S. C. Denham, formerly in charge of the Jacksonville Fishery Market News office, entered military service on May 21, 1942.

Monthly Index of Shipments, Arrivals and Holdings of Certain Florida Fishery Products
During Recent Seasons

Item	Largest month	Percentage of largest month's quantity												Average	
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June		
BLUEFISH:															
<u>Pounds</u>															
Truck Shipments:															
1941-42	295,070	•	•	•	•	13	43	100	38	17	42	•	•	42	
1940-41	141,312	•	•	•	•	1	100	61	18	10	41	•	•	29	
1939-40	422,844	•	•	•	5	2	100	86	50	37	37	4	•	32	
Arrivals in New York:															
1941-42	296,653	6	20	23	10	23	51	100	43	22	52	6	5	30	
1940-41	149,991	35	25	40	35	31	100	86	18	16	60	14	7	39	
1939-40	644,735	4	5	6	7	9	100	62	39	31	34	8	5	26	
Cold-storage Holdings:															
1941-42	7,195	47	100	41	26	26	30	55	20	3	10	10	5	31	
1940-41	19,232	•	1	2	2	1	4	1	1	1	100	61	14	16	
1939-40	55,159	2	3	3	2	2	100	91	66	•	•	1	•	22	
GROUPER:															
Truck Shipments:															
1941-42	13,455	•	•	•	•	28	48	46	43	29	100	•	•	49	
1940-41	65,274	•	•	•	•	33	14	34	29	14	70	62	100	45	
1939-40	35,646	53	•	•	55	38	42	16	2	14	9	30	100	36	
Arrivals in New York:															
1941-42	1,600	100	•	•	•	•	13	94	3	4	•	•	•	18	
1940-41	5,000	4	•	42	16	68	97	7	21	•	•	100	•	30	
1939-40	1,100	91	18	•	•	•	18	•	•	30	•	100	•	21	
Cold-storage Holdings:															
1941-42	111,114	62	100	94	86	71	71	68	47	23	13	14	13	55	
1940-41	64,200	4	9	9	18	18	15	7	4	4	6	40	100	20	
1939-40					Comparative data not available										
KINGFISH (KING MACKEREL):															
Truck Shipments:															
1941-42	480,929	•	•	•	•	12	41	78	100	62	6	•	•	50	
1940-41	256,440	•	•	•	•	12	93	81	94	100	39	•	•	52	
1939-40	412,200	•	•	•	•	2	83	81	100	87	23	•	•	38	
Arrivals in New York:															
1941-42	375,334	•	•	•	•	1	20	66	70	100	4	•	•	22	
1940-41	137,240	•	•	•	•	7	81	100	85	96	66	•	•	36	
1939-40	243,142	•	•	•	•	1	85	100	85	62	41	•	•	31	
Cold-storage Holdings:															
1941-42	91,694	18	8	3	•	1	4	4	22	100	61	43	24	24	
1940-41	80,351	1	1	1	1	1	13	19	17	40	100	69	42	25	
1939-40	10,385	42	42	42	36	36	37	36	•	3	100	52	7	36	
MULLET:															
Truck Shipments:															
1941-42	2,922,194	•	•	•	•	100	57	54	33	23	25	•	•	49	
1940-41	2,682,060	•	•	•	•	100	24	32	29	23	33	25	32	37	
1939-40	2,214,796	55	•	•	100	99	30	29	49	40	47	38	41	53	
Arrivals in New York:															
1941-42	188,800	2	31	48	58	100	93	48	2	2	17	•	1	34	
1940-41	94,535	18	11	15	61	100	71	52	7	17	10	1	8	31	
1939-40	41,180	28	82	15	6	100	50	47	90	16	19	9	3	39	
Cold-storage Holdings:															
1941-42	2,013,545	19	43	55	83	100	99	80	48	13	1	1	3	45	
1940-41	1,139,735	14	30	19	30	100	92	50	23	3	4	3	3	31	
1939-40	999,423	26	26	29	23	100	93	59	51	19	8	3	3	37	
POMPANO:															
Truck Shipments:															
1941-42	12,929	•	•	•	•	12	30	100	4	15	11	•	•	29	
1940-41	7,597	•	•	•	•	100	91	31	70	3	24	20	12	44	
1939-40	8,560	13	•	•	10	12	100	98	45	42	10	10	16	36	
Arrivals in New York:															
1941-42	12,778	12	22	16	24	32	73	100	19	26	58	16	9	34	
1940-41	20,010	10	3	10	48	100	65	18	2	6	23	2	4	24	
1939-40	10,833	21	15	9	17	37	95	100	61	44	48	28	21	41	
Cold-storage Holdings:															
1941-42	61,787	14	21	25	35	51	78	100	64	40	41	43	42	30	
1940-41	82,649	23	24	26	43	87	100	76	21	4	5	7	6	35	
1939-40	71,276	1	3	6	9	13	95	100	40	23	22	25	26	30	

Monthly Index of Shipments, Arrivals and Holdings of Certain Florida Fishery Products
During Recent Seasons (Continued)

Item	Largest month	Percentage of largest month's quantity												Average
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
SEA TROUT, SPOTTED:														
Truck Shipments:	Pounds													
1941-42	154,038	•	•	•	•	90	68	79	71	78	100	•	•	81
1940-41	151,523	•	•	•	•	87	81	73	67	80	100	73	69	79
1939-40	135,939	27	•	•	100	96	83	63	41	52	71	61	28	62
Arrivals in New York:														
1941-42	67,371	1	3	2	13	43	85	100	49	41	21	7	•	30
1940-41	47,930	1	1	2	21	52	75	100	91	79	52	4	•	40
1939-40	42,852	•	2	1	10	68	100	58	53	20	35	5	•	29
Cold-storage Holdings:														
1941-42	146,897	8	9	7	9	52	84	100	66	27	20	30	16	36
1940-41	116,527	1	1	•	12	40	100	70	40	21	21	21	14	28
1939-40	167,168	•	4	5	15	45	100	84	44	2	1	2	1	25
SNAPPER, RED:														
Truck Shipments:														
1941-42	26,585	•	•	•	•	22	100	20	21	11	62	•	•	39
1940-41	33,010	•	•	•	•	70	60	100	40	21	46	21	17	47
1939-40	33,870	25	•	•	99	30	54	100	47	21	63	33	75	55
Arrivals in New York:														
1941-42	43,451	•	3	6	•	10	100	14	40	1	1	19	1	16
1940-41	45,085	10	5	8	35	100	78	3	33	16	23	6	16	28
1939-40	46,910	2	4	1	2	4	100	8	22	1	39	35	21	20
Cold-storage Holdings:														
1941-42	44,589	41	100	76	36	76	89	97	61	18	9	10	13	52
1940-41	47,749	31	26	26	57	79	100	70	45	21	13	19	38	44
1939-40	18,865	100	95	91	90	85	70	43	28	5	2	11	41	55
SPANISH MACKEREL:														
Truck Shipments:														
1941-42	692,515	•	•	•	•	31	100	93	73	4	17	•	•	53
1940-41	489,443	•	•	•	•	68	99	92	100	39	43	1	•	55
1939-40	956,055	1	•	•	2	8	50	100	59	29	30	•	•	28
Arrivals in New York:														
1941-42	396,244	•	•	•	4	48	100	80	65	7	9	•	•	26
1940-41	230,899	•	•	•	6	28	100	74	99	32	26	•	•	30
1939-40	640,688	•	•	•	2	5	42	100	81	21	30	•	•	23
Cold-storage Holdings:														
1941-42	255,080	6	1	1	10	61	68	77	100	52	70	57	33	45
1940-41	79,693	8	4	4	21	94	82	38	100	20	36	18	19	37
1939-40	473,446	11	9	7	5	6	89	100	62	7	18	10	1	27
CRAB MEAT:														
Express Shipments:														
1941-42	594 pkgs.	45	74	65	82	42	49	5	4	28	37	36	100	47
1940-41	644 "	99	97	67	100	67	56	41	16	11	10	4	14	48
Arrivals in New York:														
1941-42	47,418	62	79	69	87	84	100	58	46	34	60	59	81	68
1940-41	44,722	100	91	66	98	82	70	77	52	44	56	75	87	75
1939-40	40,479	74	89	63	69	60	63	32	22	28	34	73	100	59
SHRIMP:														
Express Shipments:														
1941-42	823 pkgs.	77	100	55	64	43	37	52	32	78	64	59	61	60
1940-41	890 "	100	99	75	36	33	17	25	17	13	16	2	29	38
Truck Shipments:														
1941-42	772,173	•	•	•	•	60	100	78	41	34	6	•	•	53
1940-41	698,319	•	•	•	•	79	97	100	30	18	3	5	2	42
1939-40	740,815	16	•	•	34	53	100	53	35	28	15	10	6	35
Arrivals in New York:														
1941-42	774,559	23	29	22	65	55	100	91	44	34	17	8	15	42
1940-41	764,273	21	52	28	41	69	90	100	42	16	5	7	9	41
1939-40	671,770	15	30	21	41	45	100	59	34	32	17	14	15	35
Cold-storage Holdings:														
1941-42	741,559	2	4	5	40	87	95	100	77	45	22	13	11	42
1940-41	852,957	4	15	29	69	99	100	90	68	28	4	2	1	42
1939-40	555,707	12	13	15	27	80	100	70	18	5	3	3	5	29

*Information not available. **Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent.

Notes:--The index is compiled from the following data: Truck shipments leaving Florida--reported daily by the Citrus Inspection Bureau Road Guard Stations of the Florida Department of Agriculture; Arrivals in New York--arrivals from Florida on the Salt-water Market, New York City, as reported by the New York Fishery Market News office; Cold-storage holdings--reported weekly by 5 cold-storage warehouses (Florida 3, Georgia 1, South Carolina 1); Express shipments--daily shipments and passings at Jacksonville as reported by the Railway Express Agency. All quantities are fresh and listed in pounds, unless otherwise designated. Cold-storage holdings are for the last Thursday of each month.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE DEPOT FATS OF AQUATIC ANIMALS

Excerpts from the Introduction to Special Report No. 51, The Composition of the Depot Fats of Aquatic Animals, by Dr. J. A. Lovern of the Torry Research Station, Aberdeen, follow:

"The scope of this monograph may be defined at the outset. In the first place, it is limited to depot fats, which may be considered as reserves of energy and are usually localized in tissues which are heavily loaded with fat. Secondly, the term 'aquatic animals' has been limited to creatures which spend their life entirely in water and whilst, therefore, including whales, will not include pinnipeds, amphibia, seabirds or other animals of a semi-aquatic mode of life. Lastly, it should be mentioned that the technology of aquatic animal fats does not fall within the limits of the present work.

"One or two general features of aquatic animal depot fats may be indicated. The amount of such fat, in proportion to the total body weight, varies widely, not only from species to species, but also within a species, owing to a number of causes. Certain fish, as for example the common eel (Anguilla vulgaris), contain a relatively high total content of fat (up to over 30 percent), whilst others, such as the plaice (Pleuronectes platessa), contain a considerably lower total content of fat (about 4 percent). It is impossible to give any precise data as to the fat contents of various species, owing to the wide variations encountered. For instance, in the eel the fat content depends largely upon the size of the fish, at any rate over a certain range of values, and indeed a linear relationship between length and fat content has been adduced.^{1/}

"In all mature fish the incidence of spawning is an important factor affecting the content of depot fat. Most species, during the development of the gonads, feed only very sparingly and in some cases cease feeding altogether. The result, of course, is a steady depletion of the fat depots. The marked effect produced in herring (Clupea harengus), for instance, is quite well known^{2/} and, largely owing to this factor, the fat content of certain herring may vary from over 20 percent to about 2 percent. Some species literally starve to death at spawning time. The Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar), before the spawning fast begins, has about 13 percent of body fat, whilst spent (spawned) fish (especially males) may have less than 1 percent of such fat.^{3/}

"Other factors influencing the fat content of fish include the relative abundance or absence of food and the water temperature. The abrupt rise in the fat content of certain herring from about 5 percent in May to about 20 percent in June and early July^{2/} is an illustration of the combined effect of such factors.

"Different species utilize different tissues for the storage of fat, but related species generally use the same tissues. The chief tissues used as fat depots in aquatic animals are (a) the skeletal musculature, as in the herring, the salmon and the eel; (b) subcutaneous connective tissue, as in marine mammals, such as whales, and also to some extent in fish of class (a); (c) the liver, as in fish of the shark and cod families; (d) bone cavities, as in the toothed whales (sperm whale, dolphins and porpoises); (e) internal membranes, such as the mesentery and peritoneum, as, for instance, in the sturgeon.

"Some species restrict their depot fat to one particular site (e.g., the cod (Gadus morrhua), which deposits practically the whole of its reserve fat in the liver, which may, as a result, contain up to 75 percent of fat), or may distribute it over a number of depots (e.g., the sperm whale (Physeter macrocephalus), which employs a cranial cavity and the subcutaneous body tissues (blubber), and the pike (Esox lucius), which utilizes the skeletal tissues and the mesentery).

"The methods available for the chemical examination of such depot fats are described in Chapter I, whilst their compositions are dealt with in Chapter II. In Chapter III, the significance of some of these compositions is considered from the aspect of fat metabolism."

The 72-page report may be obtained from the British Information Service, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

^{1/} Lovern, J. A. *Biochem. J.*, 1938, 32, 1214.

^{2/} Lovern, J. A. and Wood, H. J. *Mar. biol. Ass. U. K.*, 1937, 22, 281.

^{3/} Lovern, J. A. *Biochem. J.*, 1934, 28, 1955.

SHIPPING PRIORITY LIST INCLUDES FISHERY ITEMS

The War Production Board announced August 6, that it had placed some 500 items of import from all parts of the world on an emergency shipping priorities list as vital to the nation's wartime economy.

Only items on this list will be assigned space that becomes available on ships controlled by the War Shipping Administration which are bound for the United States, with the exception of lower-rated cargoes from the Caribbean area, Canada and Newfoundland, where shipping space that has not been exhausted by items on the emergency list may be used. The list is subject to addition and revision in the future as needs change. The following items are those which are thought to be of interest to the fishery industry:

<u>COMMODITY</u>	<u>CONTROLLING IMPORT ORDER</u>
Agar	
Buttons, pearl or shell	
Canned fish	M-63* List III
Cod-liver oil	
Cod oil	M-63 List I
Cordage (of manila, sisal, henequen and other hard fibers)	
Cork wood or bark, unfnad. and cork waste, shaving and refuse	
Corn or maize oil	M-63 List I
Cotton, 1-1/16" staple and over	M-63 List III
Cotton, long staple (selected grades)	M-63 List III - Under Certificate
Cottonseed oil (all types)	M-63 List I and III
Dogfish liver oil	
Fish and shellfish (including canned fish)	M-63* List III
Fish livers	
Fish-liver oils	
Fish glue	
Halibut-liver oil	
Shark-liver oil	
Sperm oil	M-63 List I
Webbing	
Whale oil	M-63 List I

REGULATIONS FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SALES OF CERTAIN FOOD PRODUCTS

Maximum Price Regulations No. 237 and 238 (issued on October 10 by the Office of Price Administration) provide that, for certain food products, wholesalers and retailers may use either a new adjusted maximum price calculated under these regulations or, if they are higher, their maximum prices calculated under the provisions of any other applicable price regulation or order issued by the Office of Price Administration. The purpose of these regulations is to establish new maximum prices for the sale of certain food products where the maximum prices established by the General Maximum Price Regulation threaten the continued distribution of those food products through their normal channels.

In both regulations, the effective date is October 15 and the new maximum prices are optional. Wholesalers and retailers may continue to use present maximum prices. Canned fish is defined to mean all processed fish and seafood in hermetically-sealed containers except canned shrimp and crab meat; fresh and frozen fish and seafood are excluded.

The last dates for determining new maximum prices under the regulations and for filing new maximum prices with the appropriate Office of Price Administration District Office are, for wholesalers, November 30 and December 10, respectively, and for retailers, December 31, and January 10.

To determine new maximum prices under these regulations, the net cost of the item is to be multiplied by the following figure:

*Partially covered by General Imports Order M-63 (refer to order).

WHOLESALE

Class 1, Retail-owned cooperative	1.055
Class 2, Cash and carry	1.11
Class 3, Service and delivery	1.135

RETAILER

Class 1, Independent, with annual volume under \$20,000	1.23
Class 2, Independent, \$20,000 but less than \$50,000	1.20
Class 3, Independent, \$50,000 but less than \$250,000	1.20
Class 4, Chain, with annual volume under \$250,000	1.16
Class 5, Chain or independent, with annual volume of \$250,000 or more	1.14

FISH PACKERS ASSIGNED HIGHER PREFERENCE RATINGS

Fruit and vegetable and fish packers are assigned higher preference ratings for material and machinery for replacement, maintenance and repair by an amendment to Preference Rating Order P-115, issued October 27 by War Production Board's Director General for Operations.

Fish packers are included under P-115 for the first time. Previously, they were operating only under Order P-100 (A-10 rating), covering repairs and maintenance, and to obtain a higher rating for each item of repair or equipment needed, it was necessary for them to file a PD-1A form..

Canned fish is an important food in the war program, according to War Production Board's announcement. Some processing equipment of plants that pack fish is substantially the same as that of plants which process fruits and vegetables. In some instances, fruits, vegetables and fish are handled in the same plant. The October 26 amendment will expedite delivery of material and machinery to fish canners and packers of frozen and fresh fish.

A further purpose of the amendment is to raise the rating to a pattern in conformity with existing needs. The ratings will assure adequate supplies and equipment for packing the 1943 crops and fish catch, and avert spoilage of fresh commodities which might be caused by stoppage of a packer's operations.

The amendment assigns the following preference ratings to deliveries to fruit, vegetable and fish canners and processors:

1. AA-2X for material directly required for emergency maintenance or repairs to prevent spoilage of commodities because of an actual breakdown or suspension of a packer's operations. Previously, such material was assigned an A-1- rating. After applying the AA-2X rating, a packer must immediately telegraph a report to the War Production Board describing breakdown material required and other specified details.

2. AA-5 for materials required for repair, maintenance or operation. This rating includes strapping and stitching wire. However, it does not apply to metal containers and closures, fuel or office supplies. Previously, the rating was A-1-j, and strapping and stitching wire was not included.

3. AA-3 for materials required for replacement or for more efficient operation. Previously, the rating for replacement materials was A-1-c.

The AA-3 rating applies only to canning and processing equipment. Building additions, plumbing, heating and lighting equipment are not within the provisions of the order. The order also does not cover any planting or harvesting equipment, fishing vessels, fishing equipment, fish-rendering machinery, or equipment used in the transportation of food products from a packer's plant.

The AA-3 rating for materials needed for more efficient operation applies to material required to convert canning equipment to use containers required by Conservation Order M-81, and other orders restricting permitted use of containers and closures, and in other cases of special need. This is designed to permit greatest possible utilization of canning and processing machinery.

However, a packer may not apply the AA-3 rating unless he has received specific authorization from the Director General for Operations. He must file with the War Production Board detailed descriptions of any material needed and the nature of the proposed replacement or addition. Such restrictions apply notwithstanding any previously authorized rating under P-115. Applications for AA-3 ratings may be made on Form PD-285, or in emergencies by telegram giving substantially the information called for by PD-285.

4. The original order assigned an A-1-c rating for plant addition and expansion. This provision is eliminated. No further addition to plants, or construction of new plants is contemplated.

5. The provision which restricted application of the order to ratings during 1942, except in the case of the Hawaiian canners, is eliminated. This will permit canners to place orders immediately for 1943 equipment and repairs.

6. Use of obsolete Form PD-81-a is discontinued. However, it is still necessary to send to the War Production Board each month copies of all purchase orders on which the AA-2-X or AA-3 rating has been used. Form PD-81-a formerly was used monthly to report applications of preference ratings.

A.M.A. TO BUY 15 TRILLION MORE VITAMIN A UNITS FOR LEND-LEASE

The U. S. Department of Agriculture stated, on October 20, that the Agricultural Marketing Administration expected to purchase an additional 15 trillion U.S.P. Units of vitamin-A fish-liver oil prior to September 1, 1943, for Lend-Lease requirements. To date, the A.M.A. has purchased approximately 10 trillion units.

The A.M.A. prefers to purchase vitamin-A oil having potencies ranging between 20,000 and 200,000 units per gram, although higher or lower potencies may be accepted. In obtaining the additional quantity, purchases will be continued under the present program of periodic offerings and acceptances.

PROGRESS IN TECHNOLOGY--SEPTEMBER

College Park, Md.--A number of types of fiber containers and cellophane bags for crab meat and shucked oysters have been tested, but only the heavily waxed fiber package appears to withstand the softening and crushing action of ice. Arrangements are being made to conduct shipping tests with the various types of containers.

Oil samples for vitamin-A assay were extracted from an alligator gar. The recovery was as follows: viscera (less liver) oil, 16.9 percent; liver oil, 2.2 percent; and flesh oil, 1.4 percent.

The vitamin-A content was determined for oils extracted from the blubber and carcass of fur seals. None of these oils contained enough vitamin A to be commercially important.

Data at the close of a 10-week test showed that rats fed a daily allotment of canned menhaden plus a basal nitrogen-low diet grew as well as those fed a similar amount of canned Atlantic Coast mackerel plus basal diet. The rats fed canned smelt grew a little better than either of the other two groups.

Seattle, Wash.--A report has been submitted on the current methods of handling and packaging Pacific Coast fresh-shucked oysters, fresh-cooked shrimp meat and fresh-cooked crab meat.

Specimens of lamprey eel were analyzed, especially for oil and vitamin A contents. The tests showed the lamprey eel to be an excellent source of oil and a fair source of vitamin A.

Work continues on the various vitamin A stability tests. A preliminary report has been written on a quick method for determining vitamin A stability using a method of air bubbling.

Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.--Considerable time was devoted to the experimental fishing of "nasas" or fish pots in deep water. Because of wartime regulations, it was believed desirable to work with gear which could be left unattended at night. In this connection, fish pots of different design were fished competitively to ascertain which type would yield the best catches.

Indications were obtained that good results can be expected by using a large pot 6' x 5' x 3' made of native mangrove wood and 1" wire mesh with one tunnel. A buoy line, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the depth in length, was attached on the side opposite to the tunnel opening in such a manner so that as the pot settled on the bottom, it would orient the opening of the tunnel in the direction of the current. It is believed that fish normally feeding against the current will enter the tunnel more frequently than if the pots are allowed to settle at random. A buoy of "grayumo" wood (native) about 1 foot in diameter and 8" long was attached to the $\frac{3}{8}$ " buoy line. The buoyancy of a piece of wood of this size was sufficient to withstand the resistance of the current against a line of this diameter. The above arrangement worked satisfactorily in depths up to 70 fathoms. Using "corvina" for bait, which is readily taken by an otter trawl, large pots produced catches of 60-70 pounds of "first class" fish (mero, chillo, cabrilla) per 24 hours when fished in depths of 40-60 fathoms at a bank midway between Tourmaline Buoy and Desecheo Island. The small-sized fish pot of the design generally used by native fishermen did not yield catches proportionate to the large pots on the same bank.

The insulated fish cart and shipping container constructed at the laboratory were delivered to Pozuelo for experimental use at the cooperative. Fish prepared and packed at the laboratory in these containers was in excellent condition upon arrival.

O-O-O

Sectional Marketing Reviews

FISHERIES OF MARYLAND

With the beginning of the fall fishing season in Maryland waters of the Chesapeake Bay, several factors are evident that will have an important effect on the 1942 catch. Statistics now being collected for the year 1941 show there was already beginning, in that year, a decrease in the number of fishermen, crabbers, tongers, and dredges. It now would seem that, of the number of men who make their living from the waters of Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, the year 1942 will show a 50% decrease from the 1940 figures, according to the Service's agent in that area. This will, of course, reduce the total production of seafood on the Bay, but probably not in proportion to the decline in the number of fishermen.

The 1942 oyster season got under way for the tongers around the middle of September, and dealers report a better quality and yield than in 1941. The price generally being paid will average about 90 cents per bushel for all localities visited. Since only about half the usual number of tongers are available, however, production will be well below normal. Strangely, casual labor (shuckers, etc.) is still plentiful for this reduced production. This would seem to indicate that the skilled fisherman can also be a skilled worker in other industries, but the casual piece worker--working only sporadically--is not so adaptable.

The oyster-dredging season will start around November 1st.

The closing crab season was profitable both from the standpoints of production and prices. Prices remain at from 3-4 cents per pound to the fishermen, which is well above normal. The catch of eels has been good and, as the crabs of Chesapeake Bay show a preference for salted eel, the trot-liners have pampered them with this (crab) delicacy with good results.

Rock (striped bass) and trout are reported in large number, especially in the lower Bay, Potomac, and Patuxent Rivers. Rock are running from 2-15 pounds in weight, and trout

from 1 to 7 pounds. Sportsmen have been taking advantage of this at present, and several trolling parties have reported taking 200 to 300 large fish in several hours. No large commercial catches have been reported recently, but it can be assumed that the few netters fishing at the present time will get their share of these popular fish.

Present conditions in general do not reflect a normal trend. The remaining fishermen, however, knowing that production must be kept up to make up for shortages in other commodities, are doing their best. Production per man should verify this.

FISHERIES OF VIRGINIA (Counties North of the York River)

Although seafood products available in most of the waters in this area seem to be rather abundant at the present time, according to the Service's agent here, production and fishing intensity have apparently reached an abnormally low level because of the number of workers who have gone into war work and military services. Prices accordingly have risen, as market supply has diminished and demand increased.

Oysters appear to be fairly plentiful and good in quality in most of the major producing areas, but are probably smaller-sized than is normal. Operators of shucking houses are experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining skilled workers for their plants, and it is entirely probable that the production of opened oysters during the present season will, therefore, fall considerably below that of the past season. Prices for both shucked and shell oysters are very good.

Striped bass (rock) are in good supply in most areas, particularly in the lower Rappahannock River waters. A pound-net operator in the Rappahannock, interviewed recently, indicated that some nets he had observed were literally "choked" with fish, averaging about 1½ to 2 pounds in weight, and that prices were very good, averaging somewhere between 14 cents to the fishermen, wholesale. The net return would therefore be about 11 cents per pound, after shipping charges were deducted.

White perch continue very abundant in most waters, although a maximum of culling is necessary because of the predominance of small fish under legal market-sizes in most of the catches. The price received for this species is very satisfactory, averaging about 8 or 10 cents net.

Shad fishermen interviewed in the Fredericksburg area (Potomac River waters) agree that, as far as the abundance of fish was concerned, the past spring was one of the best for a period of some years. Catches per unit of gear were said to have been at least twice as great as in 1941, and yields slightly under those of 1940. Prices as were expected, fell off in the average from 1941, and ranged from 4 or 5 cents to a maximum of 22 cents. In the Belleplain section near Fredericksburg, total landings are said to have reached a maximum of 22,000 pounds of shad daily for a period of some two weeks during the past season. Sex ratios were said to have been approximately one-half bucks and one-half roes, with bucks averaging 2½ pounds each and roes about 3 pounds.

Hard crabs have been fairly plentiful in most of these waters, at prices somewhat above those of 1941 averages.

FISHERIES OF THE GULF STATES

The union price for shrimp in Biloxi has been raised from a minimum of \$12.00 per barrel on the fishing grounds to \$15.00 per barrel, according to the mid-October report of the Service's New Orleans Market News office. In addition to this price, the freight boats are paid \$2.50 per barrel and are furnished ice free. The usual fall season price in this area is \$9.00 to \$11.00 per barrel. Last year it was \$12.00 per barrel during the latter part of the season.

A number of the least suitable smaller boats of the Biloxi shrimp fleet have been reported laid up due to lack of crews. It is reported that all of the larger and better boats there are still operating, although production has been light.

No oysters have been landed in Biloxi yet this season. The closest source of supply is understood to have been closed to fishing by the health authorities because of contamination from a new Army Air Base. The sources of supply located at greater distances have not been worked, due to a scarcity of labor. New Orleans dealers have also reported a scarcity of labor in their section, with several of the largest producers having delayed their oystering operations for several weeks.

FISHERIES OF WASHINGTON AND OREGON

The Pacific Coast Halibut fishery during September was highly successful, according to the Service's Seattle Market News office. With the trip curtailment and layover time in port eliminated, vessels fishing in area 3 were able to make capacity trips in record time. During the month, the combined fleets landed approximately 6,000,000 pounds of halibut of which the American fleet caught 5,200,000 pounds or 87 percent. Prices paid the fishermen remained exceptionally firm during September with Seattle prices averaging about 19 cents per pound, as compared with an average of 13 cents per pound during the same month a year ago. September deliveries of halibut to Prince Rupert exceeded the Seattle landings by nearly 200,000 pounds. Normally the Seattle deliveries by American vessels are nearly double the Prince Rupert figure. An exceptionally active market at Prince Rupert, together with the elimination of the curtailment program, contributed to the larger percentage of halibut trips to that port.

During the week ending October 10, final deliveries of halibut from the Western banks were made to Seattle. Prices paid for these final trips indicated an upward trend, with medium halibut bringing the fishermen 22 cents per pound and other grades 20 cents.

On September 29 and 30, a late season run of albacore tuna occurred off the mouth of the Columbia River. During the week ending October 3, trollers made exceptionally heavy catches of albacore in this area, with many boats bringing in over 25,000 pounds of tuna for a trip lasting only 2 to 3 days. This resulted in the entire fishing fleet of the lower Columbia putting out to sea in search of albacore. Reports indicated that the fish were so plentiful that trollers could catch 4 to 6 tons per day, for which they received the ceiling price of \$398 per ton. The tuna were delivered to Columbia River canneries.

The Puget Sound clam season opened on October 1, but it is expected that the production in this fishery will be extremely light due to rigid Coast Guard regulations prohibiting clam digging on the beaches at night, at which time the most suitable tides occur during the winter months.

Heavy receipts of Columbia River chinook salmon, totaling almost 1 million pounds reached the Seattle fresh and frozen market during the week ending September 19, but shipments dropped to about 100,000 pounds the following week.

Substantial deliveries of chum and silver salmon from the Puget Sound purse seine fishery have arrived at Seattle since the opening of the fall season on October 5. During the past week, receipts of chum salmon totaled nearly 290,000 pounds as compared with 86,000 pounds reported during the same week a year ago. Deliveries of silver salmon also indicated a substantial increase as compared with the corresponding week of 1941.

In mid-October, there was very little activity in the dogfish and soupfin shark fishery for the production of livers. It was reported that the market for vitamin A liver oils was very weak. Prices offered for dogfish livers ranged between 10 and 12 cents per pound as compared with 40 cents a year ago, while soupfin shark liver prices offered remained between \$1.50 and \$2.00 per pound as compared with \$6.00 to \$7.00 per pound during the latter part of October 1941.

Fresh Fish Trade

MACKEREL LANDINGS SHOW LARGE INCREASE

Landings by fishing vessels at the ports of Boston and Gloucester, Massachusetts, and Portland, Maine, during August totaled 43,266,473 pounds, valued at \$2,145,245, according to Current Fishery Statistics No. 41, released by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This

was an increase of 2 percent in amount landed and 6 percent in value received by the fishermen as compared with July. Compared with August 1941, when 45,834,824 pounds were landed, it was a decrease of 6 percent in landings but an increase of 46 percent in value. Of the total receipts, 17,085,499 pounds, valued at \$1,170,339, were landed at Boston; 24,535,199 pounds, valued at \$919,808, at Gloucester; and 1,645,775 pounds, valued at \$55,098, at Portland.

During August, a total of 231 vessels of 5 net tons or over made 1,191 trips to the fishing grounds and were absent from port 4,152 days. Of these vessels, 108 landed their catch at Boston during the month. These made a total of 364 trips and were absent from port 1,741 days. At Gloucester, 137 vessels made 700 trips and were absent from port 2,143 days, while at Portland, 20 vessels made 127 trips and were absent from port 268 days. The average number of trips per vessel at the three ports during the month were; Boston 3.4; Gloucester 5.1; Portland 6.4.

The five leading species--cod, haddock, mackerel, rosefish, and whiting account for 93 percent of total deliveries at the three ports. A large increase was reported in the landings of mackerel. The August catch was 2½ times that of the same month a year ago. Landings of this species during the first eight months of 1942 totaled 16,825,791 pounds, an increase of 62 percent over the comparative period of 1941.

The total landings of all species for the eight months of 1942 amounted to 271,749,253 pounds, a decrease of 13 percent when compared with the same period last year. In spite of the large number of fishing vessels which have been taken over by the armed forces, the total of landings for the eight months of this year were the third largest in history for this period, being exceeded only by the landing during the comparable periods of 1938 and 1941.

The overall weighted average price per pound for the month averaged 4.96 cents as compared with 4.77 during July and 3.21 during August 1941, while that for the eight months of 1942 was 4.82 cents as compared with 3.07 for the same period last year.

Landings by Fishing Vessels at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Me.

Species	August 1942		July 1942		August 1941		Eight months ending with--			
	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	August 1942	Cents*	August 1941	Cents*
Cod	2,017,534	7.53	2,349,106	6.90	3,117,830	4.18	37,270,736	5.65	55,370,407	3.14
Haddock	8,488,836	7.28	9,880,976	7.02	14,777,483	4.08	85,710,141	6.35	108,160,520	3.78
Hake	429,792	5.38	369,894	3.52	672,885	3.40	2,004,122	5.13	2,560,478	3.66
Pollock	652,047	5.62	546,536	5.60	742,987	3.12	7,755,315	4.73	9,879,580	2.65
Quak	213,438	5.11	185,090	4.78	490,230	2.95	1,638,938	5.12	2,768,856	3.14
Halibut	55,631	20.33	63,453	19.98	46,512	15.65	394,774	18.87	600,691	15.08
Mackerel	7,317,319	5.12	4,666,072	4.52	2,846,648	3.20	16,825,791	4.95	10,372,023	2.93
Flounders:										
Gray sole	177,843	5.79	226,804	5.39	280,899	4.29	2,156,001	5.99	3,195,366	4.58
Lemon sole	145,200	14.22	129,030	12.02	218,260	9.18	1,137,887	9.04	1,838,460	6.58
Yellowtail	849,910	3.58	501,465	3.75	440,400	2.57	3,555,137	3.92	2,773,855	2.25
Blackback	116,875	7.81	119,325	7.62	169,685	4.01	944,400	5.59	768,060	3.84
Dab	248,596	3.80	287,726	3.98	347,064	2.62	2,142,298	4.02	2,522,638	2.63
Other	30	-	70	-	945	-	2,335	-	31,989	-
Swordfish	58,844	35.71	4,643	35.09	225,713	26.22	63,487	35.67	358,693	26.30
Rosefish	16,111,704	3.23	15,858,735	3.22	14,921,629	1.84	87,868,936	2.88	93,633,581	2.02
Tuna	692	11.27	-	-	118,346	6.09	4,042	6.68	119,736	6.08
Whiting	6,223,418	4.41	7,273,652	4.08	6,091,915	2.08	20,818,902	4.12	16,669,253	1.94
Wolffish	34,287	4.74	39,043	5.50	46,745	4.63	905,038	3.97	916,721	3.60
Scallops (meats)	52,308	33.79	66,093	32.61	232,914	21.06	391,085	30.10	1,062,367	18.57
Other, fresh	72,169	-	30,170	-	45,734	-	159,888	-	96,026	-
Total	43,266,473	4.96	42,597,823	4.77	45,834,824	3.21	271,749,253	4.82	313,799,300	3.07

*Weighted average of prices per pound paid to fishermen.

SEPTEMBER SUPPLIES OF FISHERY PRODUCTS IN NEW YORK 1 PERCENT UNDER LAST YEAR

Receipts of fishery products on the Salt-water Market in New York City during September totaled 21,157,000 pounds, only 1 percent under the supply in September a year ago. Declines in most species were offset by increases in arrivals of yellowtails (dabs), shrimp, lobsters and flounders. Landings by fishing vessels dropped off one-third when compared with September last year and were 13 percent below August.

Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products--Salt-water Market, New York City*

Item	September	Sept. compared with		August	September
	1942	Aug. 1942	Sept. 1941	1942	1941
Classification:	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Fish	13,813,000	+ 4	- 5	13,329,000	14,505,000
Shellfish, etc.	7,344,000	+ 34	+ 8	5,494,000	6,795,000
Total receipts	21,157,000	+ 11	- 1	18,823,000	21,300,000
Important items:					
Butterfish	442,000	+ 19	- 35	370,000	682,000
Cod	953,000	+ 30	- 21	733,000	1,207,000
Flounders	1,110,000	+ 52	+ 1	728,000	1,009,000
Haddock	1,284,000	+ 28	- 26	1,003,000	1,732,000
Halibut	544,000	- 17	- 18	657,000	668,000
Mackerel	984,000	- 23	- 27	1,286,000	1,342,000
Scup (Porgy)	473,000	- 49	- 54	920,000	1,040,000
Whiting	517,000	- 31	- 6	750,000	570,000
Yellowtails (Dabs)	3,010,000	- 9	+ 12	3,302,000	2,679,000
Clams, hard	2,189,000	- 7	0	2,348,000	2,198,000
Lobsters	476,000	- 20	+ 3	594,000	460,000
Shrimp	1,533,000	+ 46	+ 3	1,047,000	1,492,000
Arrivals by:					
Fishing vessels	2,097,000	- 13	- 34	2,408,000	3,197,000
Truck, rail and express	19,060,000	+ 16	+ 5	16,415,000	18,103,000

* Excluding imports entered at New York City.

SEPTEMBER FISH RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO 10 PERCENT OVER AUGUST

Receipts of fresh and frozen fishery products at the wholesale market in Chicago during the month of September reached almost $\frac{5}{8}$ million pounds, an increase of 10 percent over the previous month and 2 percent over September a year ago, according to the monthly summary of the Service's Chicago Market News office. Fresh-water fish and shellfish accounted for the gains during the month, while salt-water fish showed a decline. Leading in the increased receipts were lake trout, whitefish, and shrimp, while the drop in shipments of rosefish fillets to this market was responsible for most of the decrease in salt-water species. Truck shipments reversed the downward trend of the previous month and showed a marked increase over that period although they were still below those of September last year.

Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products at Chicago

Item	September	Sept. 1942 compared with		9 months Jan.-Sept. 1942	9 mos. 1942 compared with		12 months 1941
		Aug. 1942	Sept. 1941		9 mos. 1941	Percent	
Classification:	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds
Fresh-water fish	2,807,000	+ 16	+ 19	26,053,000	+ 3		33,399,000
Salt-water fish	1,721,000	- 8	- 17	15,567,000	+ 1		21,564,000
Shellfish, etc.	931,000	+ 35	0	6,667,000	+ 6		10,606,000
Total receipts	5,458,000	+ 10	+ 2	48,287,000	+ 3		65,569,000
Important items:							
Lake trout	569,000	+ 28	+ 1	4,628,000	+ 4		6,110,000
Whitefish	344,000	+ 34	+ 32	2,662,000	- 8		3,682,000
Yellow perch	205,000	+ 13	- 22	1,717,000	- 37		3,410,000
Yellow pike	209,000	- 28	+ 4	1,677,000	+ 16		1,830,000
Halibut	793,000	+ 3	- 8	6,495,000	+ 10		8,426,000
Rosefish fillets	142,000	- 71	- 70	2,989,000	- 18		4,511,000
Shrimp	703,000	+ 53	- 2	4,594,000	+ 15		7,026,000
Leading sources:							
Louisiana	303,000	+ 25	+ 10	2,937,000	+ 15		4,406,000
Massachusetts	636,000	- 1	- 32	5,857,000	- 15		9,016,000
Wisconsin	609,000	0	+ 6	6,279,000	+ 4		8,039,000
Manitoba	719,000	+ 102	+ 47	5,271,000	- 6		7,283,000
Domestic total	3,570,000	+ 7	- 4	32,981,000	+ 3		45,872,000
Imported total	1,888,000	+ 14	+ 13	15,306,000	+ 3		19,697,000
Transported by:							
Truck	1,911,000	+ 40	- 2	17,651,000	- 7		25,543,000
Express	2,223,000	- 1	+ 22	14,641,000	+ 16		15,862,000
Freight	1,325,000	- 3	- 17	15,995,000	+ 4		24,163,000

SHRIMP PRODUCTION IN GULF STATES FOR FIRST 8 MONTHS ABOVE LAST YEAR

During August, production of shrimp in the Gulf area amounted to 35,783 barrels, bringing the total for the first eight months of the year to 147,188 barrels or 5 percent above the first eight months of 1941, according to the Service's New Orleans Market News office. Oyster production during the period from January through August was the same as a year ago, with a slightly lower percentage of the total being used for canning in 1942. A seasonal decline occurred during the month in fresh-cooked crab meat although the production of this item was above August 1941. The catch of salt-water fish during August consisted mainly of mullet, red snapper and grouper.

Monthly Production of Fishery Products in the Gulf States*

Item	Unit	August 1942	August 1942 compared with		8 mos. Jan-Aug. 1942	Compared with	
			July 1942--Aug. 1941			8 months 1941	12 months 1941
			Percent	Percent		Percent	
Shrimp:							
For canning	Bbls.	23,853	+3,600	- 16	62,690	+31	178,880
Other	do	<u>11,930</u>	<u>+ 15</u>	<u>+102</u>	<u>84,498</u>	<u>- 9</u>	<u>194,480</u>
Total	do	35,783	+ 225	+ 4	147,188	+ 5	373,360
Oysters:							
For canning	do	-	-	-	561,403	- 6	612,933
Other	do	<u>4,085</u>	<u>+ 40</u>	<u>+197</u>	<u>144,319</u>	<u>+33</u>	<u>216,794</u>
Total	do	4,085	+ 40	+197	705,722	0	829,727
Hard crabs	Lbs.	1,765,000	- 44	+ 27	10,210,000	- 2	13,853,000
Crab meat, fresh-cooked	do	187,000	- 27	+ 22	1,028,000	+ 4	1,399,000
Salt-water fish	do	402,000	- 22	- 14	3,747,000	+18	5,087,000

*Includes production in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

HALIBUT RECEIPTS AT SEATTLE DOWN IN AUGUST

Although receipts of fishery products from all sources at Seattle showed a slight increase in August as compared with the previous month, they are running behind those of 1941 and for the first eight months are 10 percent below those for the same period a year ago, according to the Service's Seattle Market News office. The decrease in receipts of halibut was responsible for much of the total decline, this species alone dropping 5 million pounds or 27 percent.

Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products at Seattle*

Item	August 1942	August 1942 compared with		8 mos. Jan-Aug. 1942	Compared with	
		July 1942--Aug. 1941	Percent		8 months 1941	12 months 1941
Classification	Pounds	Percent		Pounds	Percent	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	7,038,000	+ 2	- 44	41,842,000	- 10	72,363,000
Important Items						
Flounders	770,000	- 26	- 30	6,251,000	+ 15	6,908,000
Halibut	1,734,000	- 27	- 47	13,629,000	- 27	24,629,000
"Lingcod"	624,000	- 38	+ 75	5,088,000	+ 91	3,349,000
Salmon:						
Sockeye	753,000	+3,323	+684	775,000	+252	220,000
Chinook or King	1,629,000	+ 22	- 24	6,343,000	- 15	9,763,000
Silver or Coho	569,000	+ 44	- 49	2,200,000	- 40	7,313,000
Crabs, hard	51,000	- 43	- 66	1,044,000	- 28	2,112,000

*Halibut fleet and receipts from local and all other sources.

Frozen Fish Trade

STOCKS OF FROZEN FISHERY PRODUCTS CONTINUE TO SHOW GAIN

Holdings of frozen fishery products in domestic cold-storage plants on September 15 amounted to 109,861,000 pounds, according to data furnished by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture. This was the largest volume of frozen fish reported for any month during the current year and represents the third highest month in history--being exceeded only by the holdings in November and December 1941. The September 15 stocks of frozen fish and shellfish were 8 percent above those for the same date last year and were 30 percent above the 5-year average for this date. Marked increases were reported in holdings of cod and rosefish fillets, flounders, mackerel, sablefish, salmon, scup, whiting, and shrimp as compared with September 1941.

The five leading items--whiting, halibut, haddock fillets, salmon, and mackerel--accounted for 52 percent of the total holdings. Stocks of whiting, which made up 14 percent of total, were 4 percent above the holdings of a year ago while stocks of halibut, which accounted for 13 percent of total, were 11 percent below the holdings of this species on September 15, 1941. Halibut, haddock fillets, and croakers were the only important items showing decreases when compared with the holdings of the same date last year.

Stocks of cured herring and mild-cured salmon were 9 and 10 percent, respectively, below those of a year ago.

Holdings of Fishery Products in the United States

Item	September 15, 1942	Sept. 15 compared with Aug. 15, Sept. 15, 5-yr. av. 1942 1941 Sept. 15			August 15, 1942	September 15, 1941	5-yr. av. Sept. 15
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Frozen fish and shellfish:							
Total holdings	109,861,000	+10	+ 8	+ 30	100,088,000	102,191,000	84,355,000
Important items:							
Croakers	3,103,000	- 6	- 33	+ 15	3,298,000	4,630,000	2,706,000
Cod fillets	3,805,000	+ 8	+ 57	+ 63	3,532,000	2,421,000	2,340,000
Haddock fillets	9,652,000	+ 8	- 14	+ 13	8,914,000	11,184,000	8,558,000
Rosefish fillets	5,351,000	+14	+ 9	+ 70	4,687,000	4,911,000	3,144,000
Flounders	2,089,000	+ 9	+ 44	+189	1,912,000	1,448,000	723,000
Halibut	14,326,000	+ 6	- 11	+ 5	13,529,000	16,054,000	13,660,000
Mackerel	8,931,000	+ 8	+ 79	+ 59	8,234,000	4,984,000	5,610,000
Sablefish	2,489,000	+21	+215	+103	2,049,000	789,000	1,225,000
Salmon	8,966,000	+93	+ 9	+ 18	4,655,000	8,253,000	7,591,000
Scup (porgies)	2,052,000	+ 7	+ 73	+177	1,912,000	1,184,000	742,000
Whiting	15,026,000	+ 6	+ 4	+ 42	14,213,000	14,442,000	10,608,000
Shrimp	2,353,000	-10	+ 31	*	2,618,000	1,800,000	*
Cured fish:							
Herring, cured	15,966,000	- 4	- 9	- 12	16,664,000	17,593,000	18,152,000
Salmon, mild-cured	7,134,000	+12	- 10	- 2	6,368,000	7,946,000	7,245,000

*Data not available

FREEZINGS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS HEAVIER THAN IN 1941

Fishery products frozen in the United States during the month ended September 15, 1942, amounted to 29,177,000 pounds, according to data furnished by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture. This was a decrease of 18 percent as compared with the record freezing of 35,634,000 pounds reported for the month ended August 15. Total freezings, however, were 2 percent above those of September 1941. Freezings of cod and rosefish fillets, flounders, sablefish, salmon, sea trout and whiting showed marked increases over those of a year ago, while decreases were reported for haddock fillets, halibut, mackerel and shrimp. The three leading items frozen during the month, whiting, salmon, and rosefish fillets, account for 14,789,000 pounds or 51 percent of the total.

During the first nine months of 1942, domestic freezers froze 179,669,000 pounds of fish and shellfish. This is an increase of 7 percent compared with the 168,284,000 pounds frozen during the same period of 1941.

Freezings of Fishery Products in United States Cold-storage Plants
(Figures are for the month ending on the date indicated)

Item	Sept. 15 1942	Sept. 15 compared with			Aug. 15 1942	Sept. 15 1941	5-yr. av. Sept. 15
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish:	29,177,000	- 18	+ 2	+ 34	35,634,000	28,562,000	21,819,000
<u>Important Items</u>							
<u>Fillets:</u>							
Cod	445,000	- 39	+ 90	+ 2	728,000	234,000	436,000
Haddock	1,955,000	- 2	- 38	- 31	1,985,000	3,150,000	2,842,000
Rosefish	4,442,000	- 10	+ 14	+ 98	4,913,000	3,907,000	2,249,000
Flounders	718,000	+ 15	+ 75	+382	623,000	410,000	149,000
Halibut	1,468,000	- 42	- 41	+ 17	2,529,000	2,504,000	1,257,000
Mackerel	1,224,000	- 56	- 30	- 24	2,756,000	1,761,000	1,605,000
Sablefish	1,064,000	+ 28	+128	+ 67	828,000	466,000	638,000
Salmon	4,676,000	+144	+ 22	+ 25	1,920,000	3,818,000	3,729,000
Sea trout (weakfish, gray and spotted)	422,000	+ 8	+ 45	+ 64	391,000	291,000	258,000
Whiting	5,680,000	- 50	+ 11	+ 84	11,439,000	5,127,000	3,084,000
Shrimp	1,218,000	+ 74	- 2	*	699,000	1,244,000	*

*Data not available.

SEPTEMBER 30 COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS IN BOSTON 13 PERCENT ABOVE LAST YEAR

On September 30, holdings of frozen fishery products in Boston cold-storage warehouses amounted to 17,876,000 pounds or an increase of 13 percent over September 24 last year, according to the Service's Market News office in that city. Species held in greater volume than the previous year were mackerel and fillets of cod, flounder, and rosefish. As compared with a month earlier, greatest gains were in fillets of haddock and rosefish. Mackerel and fillets of cod and haddock made up 52 percent of the total holdings. The increase over holdings on August 26 was negligible. This is contrary to the normal trend in recent years. For example, in 1941, stocks at the end of September were 14 percent higher than a month earlier. In 1940, the increase was 8 percent, and in 1939, 6 percent.

The total holdings of whiting amounted to 10,826,000 pounds on September 26, in 15 cold-storage warehouses in Maine and Massachusetts. This amount was about 629,000 pounds under that of August 29, but 642,000 pounds above holdings for September 27, 1941. About 76 percent of the total was made up of dressed, H & G, fillets, and skuljoes. Less than 1 percent was classed as animal food and the balance was round whiting.

Boston Cold-storage Holdings

Item	Sept. 30, 1942	September 30 compared with		Aug. 26, 1942	Sept. 24, 1941
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	17,876,000	- 0	+ 13	17,893,000	15,875,000
<u>Important Items</u>					
<u>Fillets:</u>					
Cod	983,000	-10	+193	1,097,000	336,000
Flounder	312,000	-15	+380	368,000	65,000
Haddock	4,491,000	+ 6	- 20	4,219,000	5,598,000
Rosefish	825,000	+34	+ 80	613,000	458,000
Mackerel	3,840,000	- 4	+ 85	4,012,000	2,079,000
Scallops	269,000	+39	- 44	193,000	480,000
Shrimp	77,000	- 6	+148	82,000	31,000

NEW YORK CITY COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OVER 9 MILLION POUNDS SEPTEMBER 24

Continuing the normal seasonal trend for this period of the year, holdings of frozen fishery products in New York City cold-storage warehouses on September 24 increased 6 percent over those of August 27, according to the Service's local Market News office. Whiting and mackerel, which are responsible for much of the increase over one year ago, amounted to about 24 percent of the total holdings. In the Middle Atlantic area, the item reported as mackerel includes both common and thimble-eyed mackerel. There has also been a large increase in stocks of sablefish as compared with the same date last year. Partially offsetting the large increases in the above species were decreases of 42 percent in butterfish stocks and 45 percent in holdings of all salmon classifications.

New York Cold-storage Holdings

Item	Sept. 24, 1942	September 24 compared with		Aug. 27, 1942	Sept. 25, 1941
		Aug. 27, 1942	Sept. 25, 1941		
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	9,306,000	+ 6	+ 18	8,810,000	7,866,000
<u>Important Items</u>					
Cod fillets	350,000	- 1	+ 243	354,000	102,000
Dabs	205,000	+ 15	+ 583	178,000	30,000
Mackerel	1,127,000	+ 15	+ 77	978,000	638,000
Sablefish	372,000	+ 51	+ 602	246,000	53,000
Scup (Porgy)	415,000	- 3	+ 104	429,000	203,000
Sea trout, gray	256,000	+110	+ 115	122,000	119,000
Whiting	1,072,000	- 1	+1,028	1,082,000	95,000
Lobster tails, spiny	95,000	- 19	- 71	117,000	382,000
Shrimp	377,000	+ 22	+ 162	308,000	144,000

COLD-STORAGE STOCKS IN CHICAGO DECREASE 6 PERCENT IN SEPTEMBER

Contrary to the seasonal trend, holdings of frozen fishery products in Chicago cold-storage warehouses at the end of September were 6 percent below those of a month previous and 5 percent below those of a year ago, according to the Chicago office of the Fishery Market News. Declines were most noticeable in salt-water species and shellfish, as compared with September 25, 1941, while fresh-water species increased. Compared with holdings on August 27, 1942, greatest decreases were in haddock fillets, blue pike and sauger, and shrimp. Two probable reasons are given for the decline in the holdings, one is that sales were being made more readily at the points of production and another was that transportation difficulties made it less profitable to ship to inland marketing centers.

Chicago Cold-storage Holdings

Item	Sept. 24, 1942	September 24 compared with		Aug. 27, 1942	Sept. 25, 1941
		Aug. 27, 1942	Sept. 25, 1941		
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	3,948,000	- 6	- 5	4,217,000	4,164,000
<u>Important Items</u>					
Blue pike and sauger	147,000	-12	+206	167,000	48,000
Chubs	260,000	+28	+ 40	203,000	185,000
Lake trout	152,000	+13	- 27	135,000	208,000
Smelt	295,000	- 1	- 26	297,000	397,000
Tullibee	235,000	+ 5	+ 42	224,000	165,000
Fillets:					
Haddock	197,000	-25	- 30	264,000	280,000
Rosefish	220,000	- 8	- 54	240,000	482,000
Halibut	363,000	+11	+ 4	328,000	349,000
Shrimp	178,000	-25	- 2	236,000	181,000

CANADIAN STOCKS OF SALMON AND HALIBUT DECREASE

Holdings of frozen fresh fish in Canadian cold-storage plants on October 1, amounted to 33,505,000 pounds, according to preliminary data released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This represents an increase of 1 percent as compared with the 33,220,000 pounds in storage on October 1, 1941. Stocks of salmon and halibut were down 15 and 11 percent, respectively, while increases were shown in the holdings of cod, sea herring, mackerel, whitefish and tullibee.

Stocks of frozen smoked fish--1,948,000 pounds--were 43 percent below the holdings for the same date a year ago due to large declines in holdings of finnan haddie, fillets of cod, haddock, etc., and sea herring kippers.

Canadian Cold-storage Holdings					
Item	October 1, 1942	October 1 compared with Sept. 1, 1942 Oct. 1, 1941		September 1, 1942	October 1, 1941
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
<u>Frozen fresh fish</u>					
Total holdings	33,505,000	- 1	+ 1	33,980,000	33,220,000
<u>Important items:</u>					
<u>Cod:</u>					
Whole	1,664,000	+24	+83	1,347,000	910,000
Fillets	2,667,000	+17	+ 4	2,270,000	2,559,000
Salmon	3,710,000	+36	-15	2,734,000	4,386,000
Sea herring	10,240,000	-10	+13	11,317,000	9,064,000
Halibut	7,194,000	-12	-11	8,186,000	8,084,000
Mackerel	1,666,000	+12	+25	1,488,000	1,329,000
Whitefish	1,528,000	-25	+23	2,046,000	1,238,000
Tullibee	600,000	+26	+ 6	477,000	567,000
<u>Frozen smoked fish</u>					
Total holdings	1,948,000	+ 3	-43	1,898,000	3,396,000
<u>Important items:</u>					
Finnan haddie	88,000	- 2	-70	90,000	296,000
Fillets; cod, haddock, etc.	924,000	+ 6	-46	872,000	1,716,000
Sea herring kippers	861,000	- 1	-34	866,000	1,298,000

CANADIAN FREEZINGS ABOVE A YEAR AGO

Canadian cold-storage plants froze 6,526,000 pounds of fresh fish during September, according to preliminary data released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, representing a decrease of 33 percent as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 12 percent over the poundage frozen in September 1941. The increase over a year ago was due to greater freezings of cod and haddock fillets, salmon, sea herring, halibut and mackerel.

Smoked fish frozen during September amounted to 675,000 pounds, an increase of 5 percent over the same period of last year. Fillets of cod, haddock, etc., and sea herring kippers were the principal items frozen showing increases of 5 and 2 percent, respectively, as compared with September 1941.

Freezings of Fishery Products in Canadian Cold-storage Plants					
Item	September 1942	September compared with August 1942 Sept. 1941		August 1942	September 1941
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
<u>Frozen fresh fish</u>					
Total freezings	6,526,000	-33	+ 12	9,687,000	5,830,000
<u>Important items:</u>					
<u>Cod:</u>					
Whole	423,000	+11	- 2	382,000	433,000
Fillets	1,725,000	-18	+ 30	2,104,000	1,329,000
Haddock fillets	121,000	-67	+157	362,000	47,000
Salmon	1,617,000	- 9	+ 26	1,780,000	1,288,000
Sea herring	569,000	-83	+ 42	3,332,000	402,000
Halibut	565,000	-36	+ 8	880,000	525,000
Mackerel	358,000	+89	+189	189,000	124,000
<u>Frozen smoked fish</u>					
Total freezings	675,000	-26	+ 5	913,000	640,000
<u>Important items:</u>					
Fillets; cod, haddock, etc.	429,000	+61	+ 5	266,000	408,000
Sea herring kippers	191,000	-68	+ 2	604,000	188,000

Canned Fish Trade

DOMESTIC PACK OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS AND BYPRODUCTS WORTH 195 MILLION DOLLARS

The 1941 production of canned fishery products and byproducts in the United States and Alaska, which was valued at \$195,340,813, broke all previous records for the value of both canned products and byproducts produced in any year, according to data released by the Fish and Wildlife Service in Current Fishery Statistics No. 42.

Canned fishery products were produced in 400 plants located in 23 States and Alaska. The total pack amounted to 23,555,321 standard cases having a net weight of 924,159,820 pounds, and was valued at \$138,684,157. During 1941, 17 more plants were engaged in canning operations than during the previous year and there was an increase of 25 percent or 4,656,292 standard cases in the production. The value, however, increased by 47 percent.

Byproducts were produced in 347 plants in 25 States and Alaska and were valued at \$56,656,656, an increase of 86 percent as compared with 1940. The gain in value resulted largely from increases in the production of fish meal, fish and fish-liver oils, and increased prices for these items. For the first time, the value of the production of fish-liver oils, which amounted to \$14,762,000, exceeded that of fish-body oils. The latter being valued at \$14,687,000.

California ranked first among the various States and Alaska in value of products, accounting for 34 percent or \$66,384,669. The pack of canned tuna, and tuna-like fishes, valued at \$19,397,887, and sardines, valued at \$18,085,328, were the leading items canned in this State. Pilchard oil, valued at \$9,497,492 was the leading byproduct. Alaska was second in importance, yielding products valued at \$58,912,348. This consisted mainly of the \$56,217,601 received for the salmon pack. Following in importance were Maine with \$14,775,217, Washington with \$10,224,285, and Oregon with \$8,347,889. Considering the output by geographical sections, the Pacific Coast States and Alaska accounted for 74 percent of the total value of canned fishery products and byproducts.

Salmon was the most important product canned, the pack of this fish amounting to 7,831,629 standard cases (375,918,192 pounds net weight), valued at \$67,416,918. Other important canned fishery products were tuna and tuna-like fishes, 2,931,581 cases (70,357,944 pounds), valued at \$19,397,887; California sardines, 5,007,154 cases (240,343,392 pounds), valued at \$18,091,873; Maine sardines, 3,131,276 cases (78,281,900 pounds), valued at \$12,475,991; shrimp, 784,209 cases (13,273,112 pounds), valued at \$4,882,544; clam products, 927,343 cases (25,270,965 pounds), valued at \$3,711,029; mackerel, 935,001 cases (44,880,048 pounds), valued at \$3,503,718; oysters, 613,242 cases (9,198,630 pounds), valued at \$2,997,114; and cat and dog food, 1,009,515 cases (48,456,720 pounds), valued at \$2,624,487.

Marine animal oils ranked first among the byproducts with 1,245,062 gallons of liver oils valued at \$14,762,414, and 28,028,995 gallons of body oils, valued at \$14,687,382. The value of the output of the other more important byproducts or groups of byproducts was as follows: Meal and scrap, \$13,095,573; marine pearl-shell products, \$6,236,714; fresh-water mussel-shell products, \$3,037,350; and oyster and marine clam-shell products, \$1,985,253.

ALASKA SALMON PACK 4,964,000 CASES ON SEPTEMBER 26

Preliminary reports to the Seattle office of the Service's Division of Alaska Fisheries indicate that the 1942 Alaska canned salmon pack probably will slightly exceed 5 million cases when all figures are in.

Alaska Salmon Pack to and including September 26, 1942

District	Date	Canneries Operated	Red	Pink	Chum	Coho	King	Total
Western	August 1*	6	436,174	8,725	16,497	2,627	3,169	467,192
Central	Sept. 12	31	352,118	1,037,073	325,851	156,589	35,744	1,907,375
Southeastern	Sept. 26	34	117,290	1,753,574	554,137	162,912	1,925	2,589,838
Total 1942--Sept. 26		71	905,582	2,799,372	896,485	322,128	40,838	4,964,405
All districts--								
	1941 Sept. 27	109	1,146,971	4,620,122	684,733	339,062	40,422	6,831,310
"	" 1940 Sept. 28	98	963,339	2,912,781	848,893	274,022	23,122	5,022,157

*Final

PILCHARD AND SALMON PRODUCTION STILL BELOW LAST SEASON IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON OCTOBER 3

British Columbia salmon pack, pilchard landings and meal and oil production to October 3 showed a decrease when compared with October 4 last season, according to reports from the Chief Supervisor of Fisheries at Vancouver.

Pilchard production, with last season's comparable figures in brackets, was: Landings, 43,646 (51,553) tons; Meal manufactured, 7,625 (9,216) tons, and Oil produced, 1,013,174 (1,537,637) imperial gallons.

With the salmon pack at 1,343,777 cases this year, as against 1,665,148 cases last year, production was about 19 percent less, despite the 38 percent increase in the sockeye pack. Complete figures, in standard cases, were as follows:

	<u>To October 3, 1942</u>	<u>To October 4, 1941</u>
Sockeye	626,908	454,094
Spring	19,788	39,944
Chum	234,269	375,190
Pink	268,952	428,452
Coho	193,860	367,468
Total	1,343,777	1,665,148

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON PACK 295,000 CASES ON OCTOBER 3

The 1942 Columbia River salmon pack on October 3 totaled 295,110 standard cases, mostly fancy chinook, according to War Production Board reports compiled by the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Columbia River Salmon Pack to October 3, 1942

Species	Can Size	Cans per case	Cases
Chinook	1 lb. tall	48	58,093
	1 lb. flat	48	43,650
Chinook, fancy and Blueback	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flat	48	246,693
Silver	1 lb. tall	48	1,314
	1 lb. flat	48	418
Chum	1 lb. tall and flat	48	240
Steelhead	1 lb. flat	48	2,874
Unclassified	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. flat and oval	96	55,414
	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flat and oval	48	74,936
Total (Standard cases)	1 lb.	48	295,110

PUGET SOUND SALMON PACK 245,000 CASES ON OCTOBER 3

On October 3, reports to the War Production Board compiled by the Agricultural Marketing Administration placed the Puget Sound salmon pack, practically all sockeyes, at 245,469 standard cases.

Puget Sound Salmon Pack to October 3, 1942

Species	Can Size	Cans per case	Cases
King	1 lb. tall	48	217
	1 lb. flat	48	652
Silver	1 lb. tall	48	2,155
	1 lb. flat	48	51
Sockeye	1 lb. tall	48	83,178
	1 lb. flat	48	23,704
Sockeye and King, fancy	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flat	48	248,766
Chum	1 lb. flat and tall	48	66
Pink	1 lb. flat	48	362
Steelhead	1 lb. flat and tall	48	2
Unclassified	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flat and oval	96	8,345
	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. flat and oval	48	13,054
Total (Standard cases)	1 lb.	48	245,469

PACK OF YELLOWFIN AND BONITO TUNA SHOWS LARGE DECLINE

The California pack of canned tuna during August totaled 419,178 standard cases, according to data released by the California Division of Fish and Game, representing an increase of 2 percent as compared with July, but a decrease of 9 percent compared with August 1941. During the first eight months of 1942, 1,360,919 standard cases of tuna were packed compared with 1,780,692 cases during the corresponding period of 1941. The decline of 24 percent, or 419,773 cases, was due largely to a decrease of 329,048 cases in the pack of yellowfin and 155,346 cases for bonito. The only items showing gains were albacore and bluefin.

The pack of canned mackerel during August amounted to 952 standard cases, a decrease of 97 percent compared with the pack for the same month a year ago. This brought the total production for the first eight months of 1942 to 124,753 standard cases--51 percent below that of the comparative period in 1941.

California Pack of Tuna and Mackerel--Standard Cases^{1/}

Item	August 1942	July 1942	August 1941	Eight mos. ending with August	
	Cases	Cases	Cases	1942	1941
				Cases	Cases
Tuna:					
Albacore	98,682	40,332	11,753	139,413	21,122
Bonito	7,389	844	98,962	19,049	174,395
Bluefin	39,670	66,842	43,110	261,536	172,135
Striped	115,132	69,009	62,704	229,546	241,506
Yellowfin	122,417	178,705	143,567	567,645	896,693
Yellowtail	1,748	14,772	59,751	35,036	109,624
Flakes	34,140	27,007	28,885	92,049	131,200
Tonno style	-	12,071	12,318	16,645	34,017
Total	419,178	409,582	461,050	1,360,919	1,780,692
Mackerel	952	2,210	33,386	124,753	253,427

^{1/} Standard cases of tuna represent cases of 48 7-ounce cans, while those of mackerel represent cases of 48 1-pound cans.

CALIFORNIA SARDINE LANDINGS AND PACK BELOW LAST YEAR

In spite of the reduced size of the Sardine fleet fishing in California, landings of sardines in the northern and central districts to September 24 of the current season were only 15 percent below those for the same period a year ago, according to information furnished by California Sardine Products Institute and the State Division of Fish and Game. The very high availability of fish is reported by a Service representative in this area as one reason for the good showing.

For the season to the above date, the total case pack amounted to 703,599 standard cases, 44 percent below the previous year. Abnormal division of landings between ports and plants within ports, and a shortage of labor in the factories are reported as contributing to the large decline in the canned pack. Recent War Production Board orders providing for the allocation of vessels and catches are designed to remedy this situation and increase the pack.

California Sardine Landings, Canned Pack, and Byproducts						
Item	Unit	M O N T H			S E A S O N	
		1942 Aug. 28-Sept. 24	1942 Aug. 1-27	1941 Aug. 30-Sept. 26	1942 - 43 Aug. 1-Sept. 24	1941 - 42 Aug. 1-Sept. 26
Landings	Tons	87,846	49,444	94,694	137,290	162,005
Canned	1 lb. ovals-48 per case	275,482	73,962	341,121	349,444	531,267
	1 lb. tails-48 per case	201,032	74,716	224,376	275,748	344,388
	1 lb. fillet-48 per case	23,967	10,186	34,099	34,153	37,292
	1 lb. round-96 per case	18,066	3,399	35,091	21,465	46,937
	5 oz. -100 per case	32,453	11,392	51,548	43,845	87,314
	Unclassified	9,793	1,529	44,552	11,322	75,972
TOTAL, Std. 1 lb.- 48 per case		537,484	166,115	695,750	703,599	1,074,021
Meal	Tons	<u>August</u> 10,014		<u>August</u> 11,728	<u>August 31</u> 10,014	<u>August 31</u> 11,728
Oil	Gals.	2,423,381		2,559,140	2,423,381	2,559,140

SHRIMP PACK FOR SEPTEMBER ABOVE A YEAR AGO

The production of canned shrimp in the South Atlantic and Gulf area during the 4 weeks ending September 26 was 130,592 cases or 98 percent above the same period last year. During the current season, July 1 through the above date, 38 canneries have operated under the Seafood Inspection Service of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration, using 14,131,000 pounds of shrimp and packing 211,292 standard cases of wet and dry pack in the various sizes, according to the Service's Market News office at New Orleans. This is a 20 percent greater pack than for the same period last season but only 60 percent of the 5-year average.

Wet and Dry Pack Shrimp in all Sizes in Tin and Glass--Standard Cases*						
M O N T H			S E A S O N		5-yr. average	
1942 Aug. 30-Sept. 26	1942 July 1-Aug. 29	1941 Aug. 31-Sept. 27	1942 July 1-Sept. 26	1941 July 1-Sept. 27		
130,592	80,700	66,031	211,292	175,435	354,054	

* All figures on basis of new standard case - 48 No. 1 cans with 7-oz. per can in the wet pack and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. per can in the dry pack.

The U. S. Food and Drug Administration has set up specifications governing the sizes of canned shrimp according to trade terms. The regulation sizes are based on the weight of the shrimp after blanching as it passes over the grading table, before packing. The sizes are as follows:

Trade Terms	Number per ounce
Extra large or Jumbo	Less than 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ shrimp.
Large	Less than 5 shrimp.
Medium	5 to 8 shrimp.
Small or Tiny	More than 8 shrimp.

The price of shrimp has continued to rise, due primarily to competition between the canners. The price to the fishermen for shrimp for canning has risen to at least \$18.00 per barrel, with prices as high as \$22.00 being paid at times. Normally during the fall season, shrimp sells to the canners for \$8.00 to \$10.00 per barrel. Production, while lower than normal is somewhat better than last season.

The tinplate quota for shrimp canning is about 993,000 standard cases. As the increased fill of the can will increase the amount of shrimp required per case by between 20 and 25

percent, 993,000 cases now will hold as much shrimp as about 1,200,000 cases formerly. This is more shrimp than has ever been canned in any one season. At present, it appears that the entire quota may not be used.

TWENTY PERCENT OF SALMON, SARDINE AND MACKEREL PACKS RELEASED TO CIVILIAN CONSUMERS

Twenty percent of the total pack of salmon, California pilchard (sardines), Atlantic sea herring (sardines) and mackerel between March 1, 1942, and February 28, 1943, is released for civilian consumption by an amendment to Supplementary Order M-86-b, issued October 26 by War Production Board's Director General for Operations.

The amendment also revokes Supplementary Orders M-86-c and M-86-d. Order M-86-c, which was issued on September 9, refroze canned salmon in canners' hands. Order M-86-d, issued on September 30, released 20 percent of the total salmon pack between March 1 and October 31 to civilians.

Under Supplementary Order M-86-b, originally issued on May 26, canners were required to set aside and hold their entire pack of salmon, California pilchard, Atlantic sea herring and mackerel for the Government for a period of 60 days after reporting to the War Production Board that the fish had been packed.

The October 26 amendment permits any canner to deliver for civilian consumption, in specified quota periods, 20 percent of any species canned between March 1, 1942, and February 28, 1943. However, in order to make such delivery, he must first have delivered 60 percent of the pack of the species during the quota period to the Government. The first quota period ends on October 31. Subsequent quota periods are November, December, January and February. The remaining 20 percent is to be retained by the canner until it is determined whether the pack or any part of it will be required by the Government. Otherwise, it will be released for civilian consumption.

It is estimated by the War Production Board, that a total of 54.7 million pounds of salmon, 48 million pounds of California sardines, 12 million pounds of Maine sardines and 7.2 million pounds of mackerel will be released for civilian consumption during the coming months. This represents about 19 percent of the pre-war average annual salmon consumption of 293.7 million pounds; 61 percent of California sardine consumption of 79.3 million pounds; 37 percent of the Maine sardine consumption of 32.3 million pounds, and 11.2 percent of mackerel consumption of 63.9 million pounds.

The estimated 1942 pack of salmon is about 18 percent below the average annual pre-war pack, that of California sardines 89 percent higher, that of Maine sardines 86 percent higher and that of mackerel 35 percent lower.

The increase in the domestic pack of sardines is offset by loss of imports. Normally, the United States imports approximately 42 million pounds of sardines, or 25 percent of total consumption. Sardines are imported from Norway, Portugal and France, which have been cut off by the war.

The decline in the 1942 salmon pack from pre-war production reflects variations in the runs of fish and operating difficulties. Imports are usually small in relation to total domestic production and consumption.

In recent years, the natural supply of Pacific mackerel has been depleted by extensive fishing operations.

Details of United States pack and consumption in recent years, and allocation of the 1942 pack to civilians, will be found in the accompanying tables.

United States Pack of Canned Fish in Millions of Pounds

Species	: 1935-39 : Average	: 1941 :	: Estimated : 1942
Salmon	333.2*	375.9	273.6
California Sardines	126.9	240.3	240.0
Maine Sardines	32.2	62.9	60.0
Mackerel	55.2	44.9	36.0

*1937-39 average.

**Estimated Civilian Consumption of United States Pack of Canned Fish
in Millions of Pounds**

Species	:	:	:	1942 Civilian Allocation	
				Supply released	Supply held
				immediately	in reserve
	1935-39	1941			
	Average				
Salmon	293.7*	225.8		54.7	54.7
California Sardines	79.3	153.4		48.0	48.0
Maine Sardines	32.2**	55.4***		12.0	12.0
Mackerel	63.9	39.2		7.2	7.2

*1937-39 average. **Excludes 40,000,000 pounds of imported sardines. ***Excludes 69,800,000 pounds of imported sardines.

A. M. A. ANNOUNCES SALMON PACK PRICES

For purchases of the 1942 pack of canned salmon for various Federal agencies the Agricultural Marketing Administration is paying the following prices at Seattle:

Prices for Standard Pack Salmon in 90 point Fibreboard Cases*

Item	Chum	Pink	Copper River Chinook	King or Chinook	Coho	Red	Copper River Red	Columbia River Chinook Blueback	Puget Sound Sockeye
48/1 lb./Tall	\$7.30	\$7.68	\$14.79	\$13.44	\$11.30	\$14.40	\$14.79	-	\$17.00
48/1 lb./Flat	8.30	8.68	15.79	14.44	12.30	15.40	15.79	-	18.00
48/2 lb./Flat	5.65	5.84	10.38	8.72	7.70	9.50	10.38	\$10.38	\$10.75
48/2 lb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.15
12/4 lb.	-	-	-	-	-	14.40	-	-	-

*Discount 4½ cents per case on corrugated cases, and 1½ cents on 80 point; maximum premium of 4 cents per case on 100 point fibreboard and 16 cents-18 cents for nailed wood.

A. M. A. ISSUES SPECIFICATIONS COVERING COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON

In order to provide a method to accomplish the purchase of Columbia River canned salmon the Agricultural Marketing Administration after conferring with the industry prepared Specifications and Grading Instructions covering the three most commonly recognized grades of this product: Fancy, Choice and Standard.

The specifications issued October 20 outline general requirements regarding the number of pieces in the container, tenderness of bones, texture, flavor, odor, and fill of container. The grade of the canned salmon is ascertained by considering in addition to the foregoing the following factors: Color, Absence of Defects, and Oil Content. The relative importance of each factor has been expressed numerically on a scale of 100. The maximum number of points that may be given for each factor is: Color - 30 points, Absence of Defects - 50 points, Oil Content - 20 points, Total - 100 points.

PILCHARD CATCH ALLOCATED

Machinery to allocate the pilchard (California sardine) catch among cannery or other processors at San Francisco, Monterey, Los Angeles Harbor and other ports was set up by Amendment No. 1 to Conservation Order M-206, issued September 30 by the Director General for Operations, War Production Board.

Beginning September 30, vessel operators, cannery and other processors were required by the amendment to make delivery or accept delivery of raw pilchards only in conformity with directions issued by the Director General for Operations.

To permit flexibility and to avoid unnecessary administrative detail, no specific allocations for deliveries to canneries are provided in the amendment. The Director General for Operations is authorized from time to time to allocate the supply of pilchards, and direct the time, manner and quantities that vessel owners may deliver to canneries and processors on the Pacific coast. Unless and until instructions are given, deliveries may continue as before.

Specific allocation instructions will be issued in writing through the Administrator of Order M-206, located at the War Production Board's Regional office in San Francisco. The instructions are to be carried out without regard to existing contracts.

The amendment is necessary to assure more equitable distribution of the pilchard catch among processors. Monterey was receiving more pilchard than the local canneries could handle. As a result, canneries at San Francisco were not receiving their share of pilchards. Consequently, the sardine pack was running behind that of 1941. It is believed that this will be corrected by the amendment.

M-206, which was issued on August 19, prohibited contracts or agreements between fishing vessel operators and canners or other processors of pilchards to limit the amount of pilchards which could be caught.

Excerpts from Amendment 1 follow:

"(1) Paragraph (b) is amended by the addition of new paragraphs (b) (4) and (b) (5), reading as follows:

"(4) On and after September 30, 1942, no person shall make delivery of, or use or process such pilchard in violation of orders of the Director General for Operations issued pursuant to this paragraph. The Director General for Operations may from time to time allocate the supply of pilchard and specifically direct the time, manner and quantities in which deliveries to particular persons shall be made or withheld. He may require fishing vessels delivering pilchard to deliver part or all of such pilchard to particular ports or to particular persons. The Director General for Operations may also direct or prohibit particular uses of such pilchard.

"(5) Orders given by the Director General for Operations pursuant to paragraphs (b) (1) through (b) (4) must be carried out without regard to inconsistent provisions in any contract or agreement."

DELIVERY OF CANNED SALMON

Supplementary Order M-86-d, issued September 30 by the War Production Board, provides as follows:

- "(a) Each canner may deliver to any agency or agencies of the United States Government specifically designated by the Director General for Operations, any part or all of any salmon packed by him prior to October 31, 1942.
- "(b) Any canner who, pursuant to paragraph (a), has delivered to any agency or agencies of the United States Government more than 60% of any species of salmon packed by him from March 1, 1942 to October 31, 1942, inclusive, may deliver amounts not to exceed 20% of the total pack of such species of salmon to persons other than Government agencies."

INVOICING OF CANNED FISH AND FISH LIVERS

In Treasury Decision 50724 (published September 24) the United States Commissioner of Customs gave notice that "there shall be included on all customs invoices covering fish and fish livers imported in air-tight containers a statement as to whether the articles contain an oil, fat, or grease which has had a separate existence as an oil, fat, or grease", and that the name and quantity of any such added ingredient must be given.

The Decision further stated that "requirements set out in (1938) T. D. 19640 shall be complied with in respect of any added oil, fat, or grease which is subject to an import tax under section 2491 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code", and that the effective date of this requirement as to invoices certified should be "30 days after publication of this document in the weekly Treasury Decisions."

CANADA ELIMINATES CEILING PRICE ON CANNED LOBSTERS

The Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board on August 10, 1942, revoked the previous order which had determined the maximum prices at which canned lobster meat of the 1942 spring catch could be sold. This releases canned lobster meat from the list of canned goods that have been under a price ceiling.

Foreign Fishery Trade

FISHERIES OF AUSTRALIA

To meet the demands of wartime conditions, certain modifications were made in the program of investigations of Australia's Division of Food Preservation and Transport with a view to increasing activities likely to promote the production of marine foodstuffs. The need for fish products to replace the country's former imports of these items is urgent, and widespread investigations have recently been conducted by the Division concerned, according to a recent review in the Commercial Intelligence Journal (October 3). As a result, the potentialities of the mackerel and the Tasmanian sprat as substitutes for herring have been demonstrated, and tests are continuing.

Further experience was gained during the year regarding the mass-catching of tuna by the live-bait method, which cannot be undertaken until a regular supply of live bait is assured. Owing to the sporadic occurrence of pilchards and anchovy in surface waters, this can apparently only be done by a system of penning, which is now being considered. Promising results were obtained in the ring-netting of pilchards and sprats, and a research vessel has been equipped with a range of specific types of nets now shown to be necessary for making definite tests in the capture of pelagic fish under the peculiar conditions prevailing in Australian waters. The presence of pilchards was noted in Tasmanian waters for the first time during these investigations.

In tuna fishing, it has been determined that the only practical method yet established is trolling. From evidence available, it appears that this method is economically sound for small vessels on the south coast of New South Wales in the spring months (August, September, and October), but the yield by trolling in the Tasmanian area is apparently too low to be consistently profitable. Unfortunately, however, owing to a combination of causes, trolling on a commercial basis has not yet been established on the New South Wales coast.

On account of the uncertainty of an assured market for processed tuna, canneries were reluctant to engage in extensive packing. The prospect of military contracts removed this difficulty, but lack of boats and refrigeration facilities were additional handicaps. Further investigations with regard to southern herring (Harengula castelnaui) tend to confirm the opinion that this species is present in the bays and estuaries of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland at all times of the year; and, although there are probably insufficient quantities to justify separate canning operations, the species could serve to augment cannery supplies.

Investigations continue with regard to the breeding habits and spawning periods of salmon found in the coastal waters of New South Wales and Victoria and in the northern and eastern Tasmanian waters, and precise biological investigations are progressing with the object of establishing the validity of the previously formed impression that two separate stocks inhabit the eastern waters of Australia.

Study of the smoking of fish has also been made; and, with a gradual improvement in methods, manufacturers of pastes are recommended to utilize Australian products in view of the shortage of imported fish for this purpose.

A new plant for the extraction of vitamin-oils--particularly vitamins A and D--from shark livers was founded recently in Melbourne by an American firm and a group of Australian business-men, according to Foreign Commerce Weekly (10/10/42). The American firm holds 50 percent of the capital, and the remainder is held by Australian firms. Certain machinery for processing shark livers has been imported for the venture.

Production capacity of the new plant is said to be 20,000 gallons of oil annually, but now the output is limited to about 7,000 gallons because of lack of raw materials. (Many small boats ordinarily used in shark-fishing have been diverted to other services.) The value of the present annual production, based upon current world prices, is between \$31,900 and \$63,800. The San Francisco plant of the American firm involved recently received a considerable quantity of the oil from which vitamin A and a limited amount of vitamin D are extracted.

Last year exportation of shark livers was prohibited by the Australian Government, it being contended that the entire catch was needed at home to replace cod-liver oil formerly imported from Norway. Now the Government, because of increased oversea needs for vitamin A units, is permitting shipment of surplus shark-liver oil (or about five-sixths of present production) to England and the United States in equal shares.

NEW MEXICAN PLANT FOR SHARK-LIVER OIL

A new shark-liver reduction company, organized by Mexican interests, expects to begin operations at Guaymas late this year upon receipt of necessary machinery and equipment, according to the American Consulate at Guaymas, Sonora. It is reported that their products exported to the United States will be shipped in cartons or other containers more easily obtainable than cans made of tinplate.

CANADIAN HALIBUT VESSELS FAVORED

Canadian halibut fishing vessels have now been given the same privileges in Alaskan ports for the current year as Canada gives to United States halibut fishermen in ports in British Columbia, according to a recent announcement by the Department of Fisheries at Ottawa.

The Canadians will now be able to enter Alaska ports to purchase bait, fuel and other supplies, to ship crews, it is explained, and to land their catches either in bond or on payment of the United States duty. The question of such privileges for the Canadian fishermen had been the subject of recent exchanges between Ottawa and Washington, and official word of the United States decision was received on August 17.

During the latter part of the Great War and for a year or two afterwards, there was similar reciprocity in port privileges. It came to an end in 1921, however, so far as entry of Canadian vessels to United States ports was concerned, although since then the Dominion has continued to permit United States halibut vessels to come to British Columbia to purchase supplies, ship crews, and land catches.

The effect of the order now made will be to put the Pacific halibut fleets of the two countries on an equal footing, as regards the use of British Columbia and Alaska ports, and should facilitate fishing by Canadian vessels in waters which ordinarily would be too far distant for successful operations. The North Pacific halibut fishery, the Department pointed out, produces about 60 percent of the world's annual catch of halibut and is governed by a convention between Canada and the United States.

ARGENTINE FREEZING PLANT AUTHORIZED

By decree of the Government, Argentina's Division of Navigation and Ports has recently been authorized to submit plans and specifications for construction of a freezing plant on the fishing dock at Mardel Plata, according to a recent article in Informaciones Argentinas.

The new plant would be administered by the Department of Agriculture through its technical staff. The Department, besides ruling upon functions of the freezer, would also fix the costs of its future services to the public.

The decree discusses the urgent need for the plant and the benefits which will accrue by its construction. These include, besides freezing and preservation of fish, the assurance

of a daily supply of ice at low cost for fishermen, and ice with which to ship fish to distant consumers; better quality and selection of fish according to food values; utilization of uneatable portions for rendition as byproducts. Facilities will also be provided at the plant for evisceration and beheading of certain species. Establishment of the plant, finally, states the decree, would encourage future exportation of fishery products without industrial expansion.

Drawn up by Drs. Salvador Oria and Daniel Amadeo y Videla, Ministers of Public Works and Agriculture, respectively, the decree indicates that the Division of Navigation and Ports must submit an estimate on the total cost involved in the construction of the plant so that the National Congress may ask for appropriations to make feasible the above outlined plans.

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY IN CHILE

Emphasis is being placed on the development of a shipbuilding industry in Chile, the President having recently advocated the building of large shipyards in Valparaíso with the assurance of Government assistance, according to Foreign Commerce Weekly (10/10/42).

The Government's Fomento Corporación, already aiding Puerto Montt, Valdivia, and Constitución in encouraging the shipbuilding industry agreed on July 30 to form a company with a capital of 1,500,000 pesos to exploit the shipbuilding plant Industria de Astilleros de Constitución.

Capitalists of the region will participate in this company, together with the head of a shipyard who has had 30 years' experience. The Corporación will lend the company up to 500,000 pesos for materials and reserves of lumber for the ways.

URUGUAY PRODUCES VITAMIN-RICH FISH-LIVER OILS

After making a complete survey, the Servicio Oceanografico y Pesca (that department of the Uruguayan government charged with the development of the nation's fishing industry) reports that many of the fish caught off the coast have livers with a very high vitamin content, according to Foreign Commerce Weekly in a recent issue.

Cod-liver oil is required to have at least 800 units of vitamin A per gram to meet the international standards for this product. Some of the fish found in the waters off Uruguay, however, reportedly produce an oil with much greater vitamin-A content. Livers of the pescadilla (a weakfish), for example, average 18,000 units of vitamin A per gram; of the corvina (a croaker), 26,000 units; and of the bagre (a catfish) from 90,000 to 100,000 units per gram. Of the many varieties of fish found in Uruguayan waters, these yield the highest percentages of liver oil: shark, dogfish, pezgallo, brotula, corvina, "gumbar", pescadilla, and lenguado (a sole).

A plant to prepare this fish-liver oil on a commercial scale is now nearing completion near Montevideo. Thus, Uruguay may soon be independent of foreign sources of vitamin-rich fish oils and, it is expected, have an exportable surplus.

FISHERIES OF VENEZUELA

In a 15-day period, fishermen of Venezuela recently caught 429,017 pounds of "carite"--a kind of swordfish--from the fishing grounds of Pampatar, on the eastern tip of Margarita Island in the State of Nueva Esparta. This half-month catch at the single point mentioned was reportedly worth about \$33,000 in United States currency, according to Foreign Commerce Weekly.

Venezuela's Ministry of Agricultural Production is credited with aiding materially in this record catch because of recent assistance that this bureau has been giving to the fishing industry as part of its broad program to develop the food industries of the Republic.

The fish is salted and sold to Trinidad, where an unusually large demand for foodstuffs now exists as a result of construction activities related to the war.

BRAZILIAN CODFISH IMPORTS DOWN

Most important decrease in both value and volume of Brazilian foreign trade in 1941 occurred in imports of codfish. They declined from 16,021 tons valued at \$2,292,964 in 1940 to 5,226 tons valued at \$1,076,030 in 1941. This decrease was not caused by lack of market interest, however, but was due only to shipping and other difficulties resulting from the war. (Commercial Intelligence Journal, 10/31/42).

CIVILIAN SUPPLY OF FISH MAY BE SMALLER IN 1943

The food outlook for 1943 is dependent on maintaining the total volume of agricultural production at high levels, according to the October issue of The National Food Situation, a Department of Agriculture publication. Restrictions upon navigation may result in a smaller than average quantity of fish, but the reduction in this item will be offset by increases in the supply of poultry meat.

Civilian Consumption of Certain Foods on a Per Capita Basis

Commodity	Civilian consumption per capita			1942 compared with--	
	Average	1941	1942	Average	1941
	1935-39			1935-39	
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Percent	Percent
Meats (dressed weight)					
Beef	55.1	60.5	64.0	116.2	105.8
Veal	8.0	7.9	7.5	93.8	94.9
Lamb and mutton	6.7	7.0	7.0	104.5	100.0
Pork (excluding lard).	56.5	66.6	58.7	103.9	88.1
All meats.	126.3	142.0	137.2	108.6	96.6
Chickens	18.7	20.2	22.6	120.9	111.9
Fish	13.3	13.5	10.6	79.7	78.5

The 1943 civilian per capita supply of fish will probably be somewhat smaller than the 1942 supply. However, the 1943 supply of fish may be augmented by the utilization of some little known species of fish and fish that were ordinarily discarded. A good part of the canned fish will probably go to Lend-Lease and to our military forces.

Distribution of Food Supplies

Commodity and year	Total supply ^{1/}	Stocks end of year	Total disappearance ^{2/}	Civilian consumption per capita
	Millions of Pounds			Lbs.
All meats (dressed weight)				
1935-39	17,050	562	16,488	126.3
1941	20,588	612	19,976	142.0
1942	23,027	740	22,287	137.2
Chickens (dressed weight)				
1935-39	2,521	109	2,412	18.7
1941	2,863	161	2,702	20.2
1942	3,280	165	3,115	22.6
Fish, fresh, frozen and canned				
1941	2,445	408	2,037	13.5
1942	2,040	260	1,780	10.6

^{1/} Production, imports and stocks, beginning of year.

^{2/} Exports (including Lend-Lease), shipments, domestic disappearance (including military) and other uses.

With incomes steadily rising and with more of the population in the low income levels moving up to higher income levels, the pattern of consumption of the estimated 1942 food supplies among the income groups will probably differ greatly from the past. Assuming that price effects on the pattern of consumption are negligible compared with major shifts in the income distribution, and assuming adjustments to consumption patterns of higher income groups

are made fairly rapidly, rough estimates of the probable consumption of the 1942 civilian food supply within several income groups are presented in the following table:

Estimated 1942 Per Capita Consumption of Major Foods by Income Level^{1/}

Food category	: Average: : for :		Per capita consumption, families and single individuals with incomes of						
	: total :								
	: popu- :								
	: lation :		Under :	\$500- :	\$1,000- :	\$1,500- :	\$2,000- :	\$3,000- :	\$5,000 and over
			\$500 :	1,000 :	1,500 :	2,000 :	3,000 :	5,000 :	
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Meats									
Beef	50.8	21.6	35.5	44.8	52.4	56.2	61.8	75.8	
Veal	6.9	2.9	3.5	5.3	6.7	8.1	9.4	12.1	
Lamb and mutton. . .	6.9	.7	1.7	3.3	5.3	7.6	11.4	22.2	
Bacon and salt side. .	16.5	22.4	16.4	15.0	14.8	15.0	16.7	23.3	
Other pork	30.7	15.2	21.9	29.5	31.1	34.0	36.7	39.2	
Other meat	12.5	6.7	12.1	14.0	14.3	13.4	11.0	9.5	
Poultry	19.8	9.0	11.3	13.6	16.3	19.4	28.8	49.7	
Sea food	10.5	8.9	8.9	9.4	10.2	10.6	12.2	15.3	

^{1/} Based on consumption pattern derived from 1935-36 Consumer Purchase Study adjusted to estimated disappearance data. Excludes farm-to-retail market losses.

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED FISH MEAL PRICES AMENDED IN NEW O.P.A. ORDER

Requirements concerning guaranteed minimum protein percentages conforming to customary industry practice have been effected in Office of Price Administration's Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 73 as amended (Fish Meal and Fish Scrap), which was issued October 22 became effective October 28. In the past, fish meal sellers customarily have merchandized feedingstuffs on the basis of guaranteed minimum percentage of protein. Recently, however, the practice has arisen of taking an analysis of actual protein content and invoicing the buyer--not at the guaranteed minimum percentage, but on the actual protein content. Under the regulation as amended there is provided:

- (5) Grades. (1) Standard guaranteed minimum percentages of protein. Except as permitted under subdivision (11) no person shall sell or offer to sell and no person in the course of trade or business shall buy or offer to buy fish meal except on the basis of one of the following standard guaranteed minimum percentages of protein: 55%, 58%, 60%, 62%, 65%, 67%, 70%, and 75%. If however, the actual analysis differs from the guaranteed minimum percentage of protein, then:
 - (a) If above the guaranteed minimum percentage of protein, no increase in maximum prices is permitted.
 - (b) If one percent or less below the guaranteed minimum percentage of protein, deduct \$1.50 per ton from the selling price.
 - (c) If more than one percent below the guaranteed minimum percentage of protein, deduct \$3.00 per ton from the selling price for every percent or fraction thereof.
- (11) Any person desiring to sell fishmeal of a different grade from those of the standard guaranteed minimum percentages of protein listed in subdivision (1) may file with the Feed and Grain Section, Food and Food Products Branch, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., an application verified by his oath or affirmation setting forth what grade he desires to sell and the reasons therefor....

1363.12 Maximum prices for sales of fish meal and fish scrap--(a) Maximum prices for sales of fish meal, f.o.b. conveyance at fish reduction plant--(1) Maximum prices for sales of fish meal in new burlap bags.

Wholesale sellers of fish meal and fish scrap are licensed and registered under the new order in the same manner as established in the General Maximum Price Regulation. These provisions became effective at wholesale on May 11, 1942.

Guaranteed minimum percentage of protein (percent)	Pacific coast	Atlantic and Gulf coasts
	Dollars per ton	Dollars per ton
55	64.00	66.50
58	67.50	70.00
60	69.50	72.50
62	72.00	75.00
65	75.50	78.50
67	77.50	81.00
70	81.00	84.50
75	87.00	91.00

A method now is provided whereby the new commercial distributor determines his maximum price. A commercial distributor must be a buyer and seller of fish meal or fish scrap and cannot be purely a broker acting as agent for another seller. Each commercial distributor must file on a form provided in the regulation his maximum markup broken down into each of the component costs with O.P.A. by November 15. This markup is subject to O.P.A.'s adjustment at any time.

New methods for computing ceiling prices for Canadian West Coast fish meal also were announced.

The amendment will rectify a situation which had halted the flow of Canadian fish meal into the United States.

Another provision allows Atlantic Coast fish meal from Canada to be imported into the United States at a delivered price no greater than if the product had been manufactured at and shipped from a production plant located at either Boston or Baltimore.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

During the week ended September 12, an average wholesale price rise of 0.2 for foods in primary markets brought the Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive all-commodity wholesale price index up to 0.1 percent, to stand at 99.2 percent of the 1926 average. Prices for foods in primary markets also rose on a fairly broad scale during the same period--particularly cereals, eggs, fruits and vegetables, fresh pork and cottonseed oil.

Retail price increases were reported by the Bureau for the most important foods during the period from mid-August to mid-September although there were some substantial seasonal decreases. Prices of food not under direct control of the Office of Price Administration rose 0.3 percent, including a slight rise for fresh fish.

Wholesale and Retail Prices

Item	Unit	Sept. 12, 1942	Percentage change from--	
<u>Wholesale: (1926 = 100)</u>			<u>Aug. 15, 1942</u>	<u>Sept. 13, 1941</u>
All commodities	Index No.	99.2	+0.3	+8.3
Foods	do	101.6	+1.1	+14.0
<u>Retail: (1935-39 = 100)</u>		<u>Sept. 15, 1942</u>	<u>Aug. 15, 1942</u>	<u>Sept. 13, 1941</u>
All foods	Index No.	126.6	+ 0.4	+14.4
Fish:				
Fresh and canned	do	168.2	+ 2.1	+25.6
Fresh and frozen	¢ per pound	28.3	+ 1.1	+31.6
Canned salmon:				
Pink	¢ per pound can	21.8	+ 0.5	+10.1
Red	do	40.6	0	+20.5

FISHERY TRADE INDICATORS

(Expressed in Thousands of Pounds)

Item	Month	Latest month	Same month a year ago	Previous month
FRESH FISH LANDINGS				
Boston, Mass.	August	17,085	25,135	16,998
Gloucester, Mass.	do	24,535	18,197	24,535
Portland, Maine.....	do	1,646	2,503	1,646
Boston, Gloucester, and Portland:				
Cod.....	do	2,011	3,112	2,011
Haddock.....	do	8,489	14,777	8,489
Pollock.....	do	652	743	652
Rosefish.....	do	16,112	14,922	16,112
FISH RECEIPTS, CHICAGO^{1/}				
Salt-water fish.....	do	1,872	1,910	1,757
Fresh-water fish.....	do	2,416	2,034	2,490
Shellfish, etc.	do	690	442	564
By truck.....	do	1,362	1,990	1,609
By express.....	do	2,247	1,507	1,987
By freight.....	do	1,369	889	1,216
COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS^{2/}				
New York, N. Y.:				
Salt-water fish.....	September	6,736	4,885	6,285
Fresh-water fish.....	do	1,458	1,717	1,477
Shellfish, etc.	do	1,111	1,264	1,048
Boston, Mass.:				
Salt-water fish.....	do	17,355	14,896	17,489
Fresh-water fish.....	do	35	35	27
Shellfish, etc.	do	486	945	377
Chicago, Ill.:				
Salt-water fish.....	do	1,538	1,805	1,600
Fresh-water fish.....	do	1,715	1,631	1,834
Shellfish, etc.	do	352	525	387
Unclassified.....	do	343	203	397
United States:				
Cod fillets.....	do	3,805	2,421	3,532
Haddock fillets.....	do	9,652	11,184	8,914
Halibut.....	do	14,326	16,054	13,529
Mackerel (except Spanish).....	do	8,931	4,984	8,234
Croakers.....	do	3,103	4,630	3,298
Rosefish fillets.....	do	5,351	4,911	4,687
Salmon.....	do	9,966	8,253	4,655
Whiting.....	do	15,026	14,442	14,213
Shrimp.....	do	2,353	1,800	2,618
New England, all species.....	do	32,285	30,639	30,995
Middle Atlantic, all species.....	do	20,858	18,164	19,091
South Atlantic, all species.....	do	6,045	6,679	5,585
North Central East, all species....	do	14,311	12,451	13,247
North Central West, all species....	do	3,695	4,412	3,474
South Central, all species.....	do	3,432	2,991	3,157
Pacific, all species.....	do	29,234	26,826	23,583

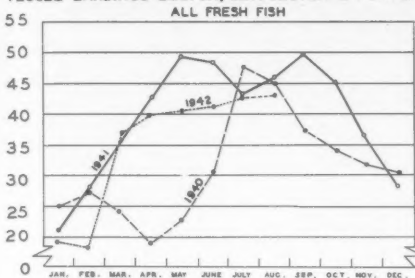
1/ Includes all arrivals as reported by express and rail terminals, and truck receipts as reported by wholesale dealers including smokers.

2/ Data for individual cities are as of the last Thursday of the month, except those for Boston which are for the last Wednesday of the month, and those for geographical areas and the total of the United States which are as of the 15th of the month.

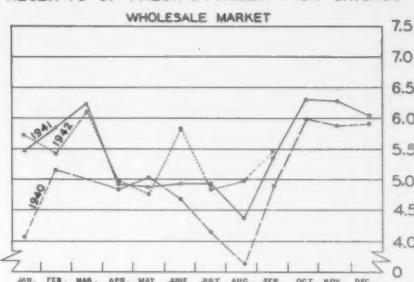
Note:--Data for the latest month are subject to revision.

TRENDS OF FISHERY TRADE IN MILLIONS OF POUNDS OR CENTS PER POUND

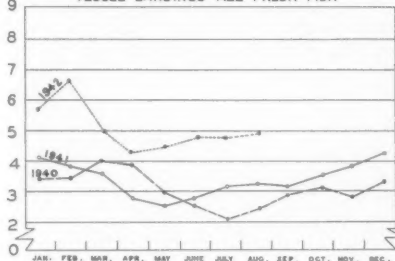
VESSEL LANDINGS-BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND



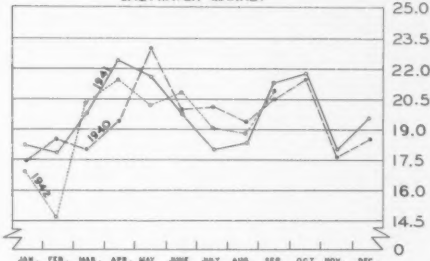
RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH-CHICAGO



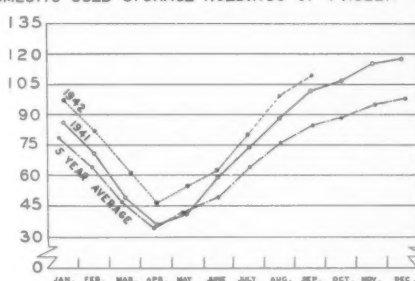
AVERAGE PRICE-BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND
VESSEL LANDINGS-ALL FRESH FISH



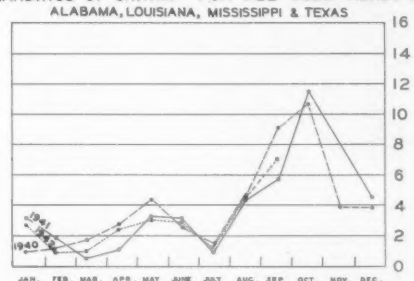
RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH-NEW YORK CITY
SALTWATER MARKET



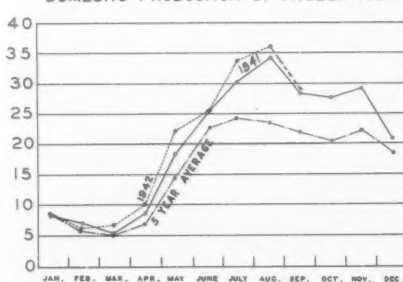
DOMESTIC COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH



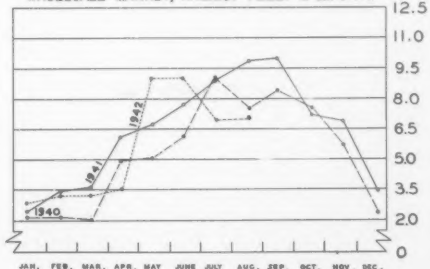
LANDINGS OF SHRIMP FOR ALL USES-HEADS OFF
ALABAMA, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI & TEXAS



DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF FROZEN FISH



RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH-SEATTLE
WHOLESALE MARKET, HALIBUT FLEET & IMPORTS



FEDERAL SOURCES OF COMMERCE FISHERY DATA

Fish and Wildlife Service Reports

Current Fishery Statistics

Landings at Important Fishing Ports.--Monthly and annual detailed data: Landings at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Meise, by poundage and value, and catch by species, gear and bank; and receipts and landings at Seattle, Wash., and operations of Pacific Halibut Fleet.

Freezing and Cold-storage Holdings of Fishery Products.--Monthly and annual data on fishery products frozen and held.

Production of Manufactured Fishery Products.--Annual information on production of canned fishery products and byproducts; production of fresh and frozen packaged fish; summary of quantity and value of all manufactured fishery products; and preliminary statements on canned salmon and oyster packs and production of fresh-water mussel-shell products.

Sectional Surveys.--Annual information on number of commercial fishermen; kind and quantity of fishing gear operated; poundage and value of catch; employment in fishery wholesale and manufacturing establishments; and data on the production of manufactured fishery products for: New England, Middle Atlantic, Chesapeake Bay, South Atlantic and Gulf, Pacific Coast and Lake States, and Alaska.

Fishery Market News

Market News Reports.--Daily, monthly and annual mimeographed reports on production, movement, prices, storage and canning of fishery products from 6 field offices.

Market News Review.--"Fishery Market News", a periodic current review of fishery marketing information.

Annual Statistical Digest

Fishery Statistics of the United States.--Summary of Current Fishery Statistics, usually in greater detail.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Reports

Foreign Commerce Weekly.--Special textual and statistical reports by country, industry, and commodity in the interests of promotion of foreign trade.

Bureau of the Census Reports

Imports of Fish and Fish Products.--Monthly advance statement on poundage and value of imported edible fishery products by country of origin.

Exports of Meat and Canned Fish.--Monthly advance statement on exports of canned salmon, sardines, shrimp, and other shell-fish, to individual foreign countries.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.--Report on total poundage and value of fishery products imported and exported.

Quarterly Canned Foods Stock Report.--Information on canners and distributors stocks of canned salmon, sardines, and tuna.

Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.--Annual report on imports and exports with principal items shown separately.

Production, Consumption, and Stocks of Fats and Oils.--Quarterly statement on domestic production, and stocks of cod and cod-liver oil, whale oil, and other fish oils.

Factory Consumption of Primary Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils, by Classes of Products.--Advance annual report on poundage of marine-animal (whale oil) and fish oil utilized in manufacture of various edible and industrial products.

Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils.--Annual summary combining two reports above, plus comparative figures for preceding years.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Reports

Wholesale Prices.--June and December issues contain average monthly wholesale prices of canned pink and red salmon, pickled cod and herring, salt mackerel, and smoked salmon for each of the preceding six months.

The Cost of Living.--Mid-month report containing retail prices of pink and red salmon, and fresh and frozen fish.

Tariff Commission Reports

Periodic Reports.--Include studies on specific fisheries or fishery problems.

The National Archives

Federal Register.--Daily publication containing regulatory orders issued by all Government agencies, and available by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

*Available for official use of other Government agencies only.

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